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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO on U.S., Libyan Response to Conflict [24 Aug]	A 1
OAU Condemns U.S. Downing of Libyan Jets	A 1
World Oil Market Surplus Trend Will Continue	A 2
ESCAP Seminar on Rural Center Planning Opens	A 3

UNITED STATES

Coverage of Visit by Jimmy Carter to PRC	B 1
Arrives 24 August	B 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	B 1
Kang Keqing Greets Rosalynn Carter	B 1
Haig Discusses Countering Soviet Arms Expansion	B 2
U.S., UK Agree to Joint Production of Jet Fighters	B 2

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Military Exercise in Strategic Baltic Area	C 1
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NORTHEAST ASIA

Coverage of Japan's Masayoshi Ito PRC Trip	D 1
Huang Hua Hosts Dinner	D 1
Meets Zhao Ziyang	D 1
Meets Hua Guofeng	D 1
PRC, Japan Begin Drilling Oil Wells in Bohai Sea	D 1
Zenko Suzuki Ties Global Instability to USSR	D 2
Japan Protests Soviet Military Drill Areas	D 2
Briefs: Japanese Delegation in Heilongjiang; Japanese Friendship Society	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC To Release Captured Vietnamese to SRV	E 1
Kirkpatrick on DK, ASEAN on Visit to Thailand	E 1
Sen. Hayakawa: ASEAN 'Cornerstone' of U.S. Policy	E 2
U.S. Promises More Military Aid to Thailand	E 2
Khieu Samphan Renews Call for Kampuchean Unity	E 3
Thailand Announces New Policy on Refugees	E 3

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Resistance Causes Soviet Suffering	F 1
Indian Paper Notes Soviet Use of Afghan Resources	F 3
Afghan Guerrillas Shoot Down Soviet Aircraft	F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

West European Reaction to Neutron Bomb Continues	G 1
What It Means	G 1
SPD Opposes Bomb	G 2
Luxembourg Approves	G 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO on 'Mistakes Concerning Line' [24 Aug]	K 1
Radio Beijing on Criticism, Self-Criticism	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Problems of Understanding [14 Aug]	K 3
RENMIN RIBAO on Developing Sense of Values [18 Aug]	K 5
Forum Views Tasks in Party Discipline Work	K 8
Commentator on Application of Science, Technology [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Aug]	K 9
RENMIN RIBAO on Daily Use Arts, Crafts Products [19 Aug]	K 10
WEN HUI BAO on Lack of 'Articles on Writers' [14 Aug]	K 11
CCP Central Committee Directive on Cultural Life	K 13
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Democratic Parties, CCP [17 Aug]	K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui First Secretary Addresses Mining Meeting	O 1
Fujian Commands Militia Political Commissars	O 1
Briefs: Fujian Private Land; Zhijiang Fuel Conservation	O 1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Commentator on Drug, Prostitution Bans [NANFANG RIBAO 18 Aug]	P 1
Briefs: Guangdong Commercial Chiefs Conference; Guangdong Metallurgical Industry; Guangdong Enterprises' Income; Henan Daily-Use Products; Henan Rapeseed Procurement	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Militia Praised for Flood Relief Work	Q 1
SICHUAN RIBAO Urges Curbs on Economic Corruption [19 Aug]	Q 1
Yunnan Party School Head Views Current Problems	Q 3
Zhang Zhixiu Speaks at Yunnan PLA Cultural Meeting	Q 3

NORTH REGION

Zhou Hui Presides at Nei Mongol CCP Conference Further Report on Conference	R 1
Shanxi County Leaders Study Responsibility Systems [SHANXI RIBAO 27 Jul]	R 2
Briefs: Beijing Light, Textile Industry; Shanxi Wheat Production; Tianjin Harbor Pickets	R 6

I. 25 Aug 81

3

CHINA

NORTHWEST REGION

Ma Wenrui Leads Shaanxi Congress Committee Meeting
Flood Victims Rescued in Shaanxi Province
Briefs: Gansu Counselor Section

T 1
T 2
T 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Deng Xiaoping Talks to MING PAO Director [MING PAO 25 Aug]

W 1

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S., LIBYAN RESPONSE TO CONFLICT

HK241505 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 81 p 6

[Report: "Haig Says the U.S. Government Believes the U.S.-Libyan Air Confrontation Incident To Have Been Settled; Al-Qadhdhafi Condemns the United States for Downing Two Libyan Planes"]

[Text] According to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the air confrontation incident between his country and Libya has already been settled. In the meantime the Libyan leaders continued to condemn the "aggressive act" of the United States in shooting down two of their planes.

On 21 August, Haig told reporters at the State Department that the U.S. Government believed the U.S.-Libyan air confrontation incident had already been settled and therefore would not consider asking the UN Security Council to call a meeting to hear briefings concerning this confrontation. He said: "both countries have lodged protests. We have rejected their protest and they have rejected ours." Asked whether the United States was worried about possible retaliation by Libya against Americans residing in that country, Haig said: "We hope this will not happen. However, we have always be on guard against such a possibility." According to reports, despite the advice given by their government to evacuate, American nationals employed in oil companies in Libya will continue to work there and only some dependents are getting ready to leave.

At a mass rally in Addis Ababa on 22 August, Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi condemned the United States for "having violated peace and international law" in shooting down two Libyan planes. He said the motive of the United States is to regain a foothold in Libya. At a press conference held on 21 August during his visit to Ethiopia, he accused the United States of intending to invade his country and said Libya was prepared to defend its territory "even if it meant starting a bilateral war with the United States or a third world war for that matter." Al-Qadhdhafi insisted that the Gulf of Sidra is part of Libya's territorial waters and is "an important component of Libya."

In his 20 August statement, however, President Reagan reiterated that the air confrontation took place above high seas.

According to an AFP report, the statement that Libya had claimed territorial waters up to 200 nautical miles is wrong; the fact is that Libya had declared in 1973 that it had sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra and had, on this basis, worked out a 12-nautical miles boundary from a line drawn across the mouth of this gulf. However, the United States "does not recognize any claim that goes beyond the legal 3-nautical mile limit."

OUA CONDEMNED U.S. DOWNING OF LIBYAN JETS

OW241708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The Organization of African Unity (OUA) Sunday condemned the United States for shooting down two Libyan fighters last week as a premeditated act of undeclared war by the U.S. Government. In a statement issued in Addis Ababa, the OUA called on the United States to "stop forthwith its campaign of belligerency that will be injurious to U.S.-African relations." The statement said the OAU could not accept such aggression against a member state. "We want to impress on the Reagan administration that the era of gunboat diplomacy is over," the statement said.

WORLD OIL MARKET SURPLUS TREND WILL CONTINUE

OW250535 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Consolidated report by XINHUA reporter: "The Trend of Supply Exceeding Demand on the World Oil Market Will Continue"]

[Text] Geneva, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--As seen from the current supply and demand situation for oil and the results of the OPEC ministerial level consultative meeting which just ended in Geneva, the differences on the issue of unifying the crude oil price among all OPEC nations remain significant. The situation of supply exceeding demand and of the price drop on the world oil market which has prevailed for nearly one year will continue to develop. The new changes in relation between supply and demand on the world oil market have been created by many factors. The economic depression in the Western world has brought about a reduction in oil imports. Last year's oil consumption of the organizations for economic cooperation and development formed by major Western nations was reduced by 7 percent as compared with that in the year before last.

Due to the continuous price increases for oil several years ago, many Western nations are changing their energy structures, reducing oil consumption and using more coal and other energy resources. In order to force the oil price to fall, a number of Western monopoly companies have sold a large quantity of oil in stock on the market. According to a report, they sold as much as about a million barrels a day for the first several months since the beginning of this year. In addition, a number of non-OPEC nations such as Mexico, Britain and Norway have increased their crude oil output in varying degrees. This has also minimized the need for oil and affected the relations of supply and demand on the world oil market. However, an important reason is that the world largest oil exporting nation, Saudi Arabia, has maintained its high crude oil output in recent years. Its current daily output is 10.3 million barrels, accounting for 45 percent of the total output of all OPEC nations. It also continues to sell its oil at the low price of \$32 per barrel. Under such conditions, no one will buy on the Western oil spot market, the high-priced crude oil exported by a number of other nations.

A number of OPEC nations have already reduced their oil output. For example, Nigeria has reduced its daily oil output from 1.9 million barrels in May to its present 700,000 barrels. Libya has reduced its daily output from 1.75 million barrels at the beginning of this year to 750,000 barrels at present. However, despite of all this, the situation of excessive supply has not changed. Presently, there is still a daily surplus of 2 to 3 million barrels of crude oil on the world oil market that no one wants to buy.

The consultative meeting of the OPEC organizational directors held from 19-21 August revealed the differences in opinion among the member nations, showing that the oil glut and price drop will continue. Prior to the meeting, Libya, Nigeria and Algeria which adopted a policy of higher prices and reduced output felt deeply that the current petroleum market was unfavorable to their financial situation and worried that they could not sell their crude oil, thereby seriously affecting their earnings. They asked Saudi Arabia to raise the price and to reduce production so as to maintain the crude oil price at a higher level on the world market. However, proceeding from its own interests, Saudi Arabia has all along insisted on lower prices and higher production. Before the meeting, Saudi Arabia put forth a compromise proposal, namely, setting the OPEC benchmark crude oil price at \$34 a barrel; Saudi Arabia's crude oil price will be increased by \$2 from the present \$32 and countries like Libya, Algeria and Nigeria producing fine quality light crude oil will drop the oil price from the present \$40 to \$37. Only by so doing will Saudi Arabia agree to trim its daily output by 2 million barrels.

Venezuelan Minister of Energy and Mines Calderon was the first to raise an objection after the opening of the meeting by advocating that the benchmark price be set at \$36 because Venezuela has had no trouble selling petroleum at \$36 a barrel to its North American customers. Next, Libya, Algeria and Iran supported the scheme of selling at a price of \$36 a barrel. As a result, two factions emerged at the meeting with one supporting \$34 a barrel and the other supporting \$36 a barrel. The meeting failed to reach an agreement on the benchmark price as both sides held firm.

At the closing of this consultative meeting, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum Yamani expressed that as a "good-will gesture" to other member nations, Saudi Arabia would trim crude oil output by 10 percent (approximately 1 million barrels) next month. But the fixed price of \$32 a barrel will continue until next year and the increase or decrease in crude oil output will be decided monthly according to conditions from now on.

Although no agreement was reached at this meeting on the so-called question of oil prices due to the long existing differences between the "moderates" and the "hawks," it can be seen that the great majority of the participating countries all hope that a unified petroleum price will be set at an early date so as to stabilize the oil market because only a stable oil market can help develop the normal production of the oil-producing countries and the world economy smoothly.

ESCAP SEMINAR ON RURAL CENTER PLANNING OPENS

OW241415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--The roving seminar on rural center planning in Asia and the Pacific, sponsored by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, opened here today. Attending the 5-day seminar are Shunsuke Iwasaki and George C.S. Lee, officials of ESCAP, and experts in rural work from China, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the Netherlands. The current seminar is the first international one on rural planning ever held in China.

Rural planning is a comprehensive science that deals with a wide range of disciplines, including economics, geography, architecture, sociology and environmental control.

According to ESCAP, 4/5 of the population of most developing countries in the ESCAP region live in rural areas. Rural center planning and construction plays an important role in preventing massive migration of people from rural to urban centers, the polarization of cities and countrysides, and the rising problems caused by overcrowding and congestion in cities. The importance of rural planning and construction has received growing attention from all countries.

Presiding over the opening ceremony today was Feng Hua, director of the seminar designated by the ESCAP and director of the rural housing office of the State Capital Construction Commission of China. Li Jingzhao, vice minister of the Chinese commission, delivering a welcome speech to guests attending the seminar, noted that 80 percent of China's one billion people are in rural areas and the government is attaching great importance to building a better countryside. He said he believed the experience of other countries brought to the seminar will promote China's work in rural center planning.

The seminar will discuss a wide range of issues with an objective to assist the ESCAP member countries in identifying approaches and techniques and evaluating experiences on planning of rural centers and rural settlements.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY JIMMY CARTER TO PRC

Arrives 24 August

OW241615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter arrived here tonight for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

While in the White House, Carter made important contributions to the development and normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

He is scheduled to tour Beijing, Xian, Shanghai and Suzhou.

Accompanying Carter on the visit are his wife Rosalynn, their children, staff members and friends.

They were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and his wife Zhang Ying, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing Charles Freeman and Mrs. Freeman. Two Chinese children and Freeman's two children presented Mr. and Mrs. Carter with bouquets.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW250854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang welcomed former U.S. President Jimmy Carter during their meeting here this morning at Zhongnanhai.

"China and the U.S. established their diplomatic relations at a time when you were U.S. president. The Chinese people will not forget the outstanding contributions you made in the normalization of Sino-American relations and the development of bilateral relations between our two countries. We welcome you to visit China," the premier said.

Carter said that the normalization of relations with China was "one of the most important achievements I made for the U.S. and the American people." He said he was satisfied with the development of Sino-American relations in the past two and half years. The trend of the development of Sino-American relations, he said, "can not be changed." "Now, the American people have realized that the normalization has brought benefits to them," he said.

Zhao said, "Since the normalization of Sino-American relations, generally speaking, there has been good development in various fields of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. At present, the trade volume between the two countries is still growing in spite of China's on-going economic readjustment. The prospects for the development of Sino-American economic cooperation are good."

Zhao and Carter also talked about agriculture, development of petroleum and exchanges in science, technology and culture, which are of common interest to both countries. Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-foreign minister, was present at the meeting. Also present were Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing; Joseph L. Powell, Carter's former press secretary, and Michel Oksenberg, his adviser, who are accompanying Carter on his visit.

Kang Keqing Greets Rosalynn Carter

OW250924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Rosalynn Carter, wife of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, was entertained this morning at a tea party given in her honor by the All-China Women's Federation.

Mrs. Carter was greeted by Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation. Kang Keqing expressed her appreciation for the contributions made by Mr. and Mrs. Carter to the development of friendship between the Chinese and U.S. peoples.

Rosalynn Carter said she had wanted for a long time to visit China and was very happy that her husband played a part in normalizing Sino-American relations. She said that she had supported his efforts in this regard. Mrs. Carter said she was pleased to have the opportunity to talk with a woman who had been on the Long March in 1934-35.

Kang Keqing briefed Mrs. Carter and other U.S. guests on the activities of the All-China Women's Federation and the Chinese people's national committee in defence of children.

The former U.S. first lady discussed education and maternal and child care with Professor Zhang Lizhu of Beijing Medical College and Associate Professor Gao Qi of Beijing Teachers' University.

At the end of the party, Kang Keqing presented Rosalynn Carter and her daughter Amy with a collection of paintings by women of China and silk scarves. Mrs. Carter was very pleased and said, "Oh, it (the scarf) matches my dress." She presented Kang Keqing with a photo album about the State of Georgia.

HAIG DISCUSSES COUNTERING SOVIET ARMS EXPANSION

OW241201 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Italian weekly BULLETIN [KUAI BAO], in its latest issue which came just off the press on 22 August, published remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Haig saying that if the Soviet Union continues its arms expansion it will run the risk of harming its basic interests. Haig said that over the past several years, Soviet military potential has developed at an ever increasing pace resulting in a serious imbalance in military strength between the East and the West. This imbalance is particularly serious in the field of medium-range guided missiles.

Haig said that the United States must achieve a nuclear arms potential which not only matches that of the Soviet Union but also meets needs in two aspects, namely, in creating a threat so as to forestall any Soviet use of atomic bombs against the United States and Europe and in forcing the Warsaw Pact nations--particularly the Soviet Union--to declare their willingness to hold sensible and reasonable talks on arms reduction.

On the neutron bomb question, Haig reaffirmed that the United States will not deploy neutron bombs in Europe without first consulting its European allies.

U.S., UK AGREE TO JOINT PRODUCTION OF JET FIGHTERS

OW250710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] London, August 24 (XINHUA)--Britain and the United States have agreed on terms for joint production of about 400 advanced Harrier jump-jet fighters over the next 10 years, the British aerospace company announced today. The deal is believed to be worth 1,000 million pounds (1.87 billion dollars) to the British aircraft industry. Under the terms of the agreement, work will be shared between British aerospace and the U.S. McDonnell Douglas aircraft company on the airframe side, and between Rolls Royce of Britain and Pratt and Whitney of the United States for the engine. 336 planes, known as AV-8B's, are to be built for the U.S. Marine Corps, while over 60 jets, known as GR-MK 5, for the British Royal Air Force (RAF). Harrier is a British-designed vertical take-off, ground attack aircraft. The AV-8B is a McDonnell Douglas development of the Harrier already supplied to the RAF and the U.S. Marine Corps. The AV-8B and GR-MK 5 will be of closely similar designs.

SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE IN STRATEGIC BALTIC AREA

OW240533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--XINHUA correspondent's summary: Between 50 and 60 ships from the 4 Soviet fleets recently appeared in the strategically important Baltic Sea. This Soviet flotilla has caught the people's attention as it conducts "the biggest military exercise ever held to date."

It is reported that the Soviet Union has, since the beginning of this month, dispatched a large number of warships to the Baltic; in addition to warships from its Baltic Fleet and dozens of submarines, ships from the Soviet Northern, Black Sea and the Pacific Fleets have also arrived in an endless stream. Over a period, between 50 and 60 ships have amassed in this area, including the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Kiev and the 13,000-ton newly-built, large amphibious landing craft Ivan Rogov, which has entered this area for the first time. These warships early this month carried out secret and unannounced landing exercises which were widely reported by the Western press. The scale of the exercises was unparalleled in recent years. Later, TASS announced that a military exercise to perfect combat coordination and operations of units of various branches and services will be held from 4 to 12 September, under the direct command of the Soviet defense minister, in the Baltic and the Soviet Union's White Russian military district. On the other hand, NATO has also announced its yearly "autumn forge" military exercise beginning September and its scope also extends to the Baltic shores. In addition, Finland, one of the countries on the Baltic, is presently conducting a large-scale military exercise in its coastal regions.

The tense atmosphere recently hanging over the Baltic gives much food for thought; it is unusual, particularly when the Soviet Union dispatches large numbers of warships and moves troops, stirring up the people. Some people hold that the Soviet move was aimed at threatening Poland. Others do not think so. Some NATO officials, in their initial analysis, thought that in addition to exerting military pressure on Poland, the Soviet Union wanted to use the West as its hypothetical enemy to test out its strength in this region, and that the Soviet Union is determined to maintain a high degree of combat readiness so that, in the event of war, it can take preemptive measures to firmly control the northern European region on the Baltic coast and force the West to give in. People can also see that the series of peace offensives toward Western Europe by the Soviet Union since its 26th congress has not attained its expected goal and the Soviet leaders, who have been using both hard and soft tactics, now think that it is time to wield a big stick.

The Baltic is economically and militarily of great strategic importance. In the past, the czars always schemed to control the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Union today considers it as an ideal springboard for opening a western outlet to the North Atlantic in pursuit of hegemony at sea and outflanking central and all of Western Europe. In recent years, the Soviet Union has been greatly enhancing the strength of its Baltic and Northern Fleets by deploying SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in the western part of the Baltic and, at the same time, conducting all kinds of military exercises in the region, including amphibious landing exercises. In April this year, the Soviet Union conducted an antisubmarine tactical exercise in the Baltic together with some Warsaw Pact countries. Discerning the Soviet strategic design, which is spearheaded by the United States and Western Europe, NATO has also strengthened control of the waters of northern Europe and conducted military exercises in this region. It goes without saying that the northern European countries are the direct victims of growing Soviet military strength and frequent military activities in this region. Uneasy about the Soviet threat, they are strengthening their own defenses and NATO cooperation. In conducting this large-scale military exercise, Finland, which has always actively implemented the policy of peace and neutrality, primarily wants to ensure that its coastline is not invaded. The Baltic is no longer a peaceful sea. Making trouble there is the Soviet fleet, fully loaded with all types of new weapons dispatched by the Kremlin, which is harping on the theme of peace louder than anybody else.

COVERAGE OF JAPAN'S MASAYOSHI ITO PRC TRIPHuang Hua Hosts Dinner

OW211620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife gave a dinner here this evening in honor of Masayoshi Ito, Diet member of the House of Representatives of Japan and former minister of foreign affairs. Ito's wife and his party [who] are in China on a private tour. The Japanese guests will visit south China.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW241918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Masayoshi Ito, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Ito and their party at Zhongnanhai here tonight.

This was their third meeting in Beijing. Ito said although he had resigned as foreign minister, he was determined to make new efforts to strengthen Japanese-Chinese friendship. He extended congratulations to Premier Zhao Ziyang on his successful visit to Southeast Asia.

The Chinese premier thanked Ito for his contributions to Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation when he served as foreign minister. He stated as a noted statesman Ito would certainly make new contributions to friendship between the two peoples. Zhao Ziyang talked about his tour of Southeast Asia and answered Ito's questions about China's economic readjustment.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida attended.

Meets Hua Guofeng

OW250824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Masayoshi Ito, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and former minister of foreign affairs, Mrs Ito and their party. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People. During the cordial conversation, Mr Ito thanked the Chinese vice chairman for his visit to Japan in May last year as premier of China and for his attendance at the funeral of former Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in July last year. At the same time he conveyed the greetings of Mrs Ohira to Vice-Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Hua Guofeng said that both Mr Ohira and Mr Ito had made great contributions to the friendship between China and Japan. The Chinese people were deeply impressed by this. He asked Mr Ito to convey his regards to Mrs Ohira. Also present at the meeting were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China. Mr and Mrs Ito and their party left here by air this afternoon to visit Guilin and other places in China.

PRC, JAPAN BEGIN DRILLING OIL WELLS IN BOHAI SEA

OW221523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Tianjin, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Drilling of a new prospecting well in the western part of the Bohai Sea started today as part of the cooperative effort between China and Japan to develop oil resources.

The Bohai No. 8 drilling rig of the ocean branch of the China petroleum corporation has contracted to drill the well, the third since the cooperation started last winter. The planned target is 3,000 meters. After finishing the drilling of the first well, the Bohai No. 6 rig moved to a new site and began drilling the second well on May 22. So far, it has got to the depth of 3,600 meters.

A preliminary analysis of electrical logging and core samples shows that there are 12 oil-bearing layers between 3,355 and 3,410 meters with a total thickness of 24.9 meters. The thickest layer is four meters with a great pressure and the quality of the oil is excellent. Drilling will continue to the planned target of 4,000 meters and is expected to finish by the end of this month.

In another part of the sea under the cooperative exploration project by Chinese and French firms, the drilling of the first well was completed at the end of last month. The drilled depth was 4,125 meters. Although the oil and gas indications were not satisfactory, a large quantity of geological information was collected.

The Bohai No. 10 drilling rig which had taken the assignment began to drill the second prospecting well for the Sino-French cooperative project on August 16. The planned target of 3,600 meters is expected to be reached by the end of this year.

ZENKO SUZUKI TIES GLOBAL INSTABILITY TO USSR

OW221714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki of Japan pointed out this afternoon that "recent Russian moves, such as consistent expansion of armaments and the invasion of Afghanistan, have led to global instability."

In his address to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's summer study meeting in Shizuoka, Suzuki said, "in the event of an intervention in Poland taking place in disregard of the national sovereignty and independence, our country will, as one of the advanced Western democracies, resolve to follow a policy of coordination through peaceful means."

Suzuki's statement underscores the importance of Japan's unity and coordination with Western nations.

Mentioning the territorial problem of the four northern islands, Suzuki said that during a meeting between former Prime Minister Tanaka and General Secretary Brezhnev during Tanaka's USSR visit, the Soviets admitted that the issue of northern territories remained "an unsolved problem in the post-war period." "But later they came out with the position that the problem has been settled," Suzuki said. "I will try hard to preserve the result of the Brezhnev-Tanaka talks."

The prime minister reiterated Japan's policy for building up defense. "The government will continue efforts to strengthen Japan's defense power steadily despite financial difficulties, with the determination to defend the country by its own efforts," he said.

JAPAN PROTESTS SOVIET MILITARY DRILL AREAS

OW250800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--The Japanese Embassy in Moscow lodged a protest with the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union yesterday against the designation of danger zones for military drills off the maritime territory of the Soviet Union, and demanding a suspension of the military drill, JIJI PRESS reports today.

The Japanese side pointed out in the protest that the sea area designated for the military drill from August 26 to September 1 is in fact the seventh sea zone under the Japan-USSR fishery agreement, and part of which is within the limit of the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters of Japan where 270 Japanese fishing vessels are now operating. Moreover, the airspace over this sea area is part of the Japan-USSR air corridor. Hence, the military drill will inevitably affect the normal flights of airliners. The Japanese side warned that in case of any mishap, it reserves the right to demand compensation.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the Heilongjiang Provincial Foreign Affairs Office and the Harbin Engineering Institute, a six-member Japanese delegation headed by (Zuo-teng-wen-sheng), member of the Japanese Diet, arrived in the province on 20 August. Meeting them at the airport were Li Rui and Wang Jun, deputy provincial governors. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, feted them. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81 SK]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--Tokyo, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--A Toyama Prefecture Japan-China friendship society was formed in Toyama city today, with prefectoral Governor Nakaoki Yutaka elected chairman of the society. The society comprises 14 social organizations, whose representatives met in Toyama today to express their determination to develop Japan-China friendship. Wang Xiaoyun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, was present at the meeting. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 23 Aug 81 OW]

PRC TO RELEASE CAPTURED VIETNAMESE TO SRV

OW202010 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the first Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, met Counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy to China Tran Viet Ha by appointment today, to inform him that the Chinese Government, out of the spirit of humanitarianism, has decided to release Hoang Nam Cao and the other 11 Vietnamese soldiers on August 29 prior to the National Day of Vietnam to enable them to enjoy family reunion.

Zhang Dewei pointed out that Hoang Nam Cao and the other 11 Vietnamese soldiers had been captured by Chinese border troops and militiamen when they intruded into the Chinese territory to carry out reconnaissance and destructive activities inside China. They have all confessed to have violated China's territorial integrity.

Zhang Dewei has specified the exact place and time for the release of the 12 Vietnamese soldiers. He suggested that the Vietnamese side send out personnel to bring them back after going through necessary formalities.

In addition, Zhang Dewei also informed the Vietnamese side that a Vietnamese young girl, Duong Thi Nai, who had been seriously wounded and rescued by the Chinese border troops during the self-defense counter-attack against the Vietnamese aggressors in February, 1979, has fully recovered after careful medical treatment by the Chinese side for more than 2 years. The Chinese side has approved her return to Vietnam according to her own desire. She will be handed over to the Vietnamese side together with the 12 Vietnamese soldiers. Besides the aforementioned Hoang Nam Cao, the other Vietnamese soldiers to be released this time include: (Sing LauLua), (Truong Van Kim), Hoang Van Tun, (Nguyen Dac Hai), Nguyen Van Huong, (Luu Quang Tan), Nguyen Tuan Hoa, (Hoang Van Tuy), (Pham Van Bat), Phung Xuan Yet and (Hoang Van Tinh).

KIRKPATRICK ON DK, ASEAN ON VISIT TO THAILAND

OW211332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GM 21 Aug 81

[text] Bangkok, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, reaffirmed here this afternoon the U.S. support for the ASEAN's initiatives and position on the Kampuchean question. "We demonstrated that support at the international conference on Kampuchea, which was held by the United Nations last July, and we expect once again to demonstrate at the upcoming UN General Assembly," she said. [sentence as received]

Kirkpatrick arrived here on August 19 for what she described as a visit symbolizing the close collaboration and solidarity of the United States with Thailand. She disclosed that she had had a wide range of discussions with Thai leaders including deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman and Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila. Speaking at a press conference, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that although a good many nations would find it much more palatable to support a coalition government in Kampuchea the reaffirmation of Democratic Kampuchea's credential of seat could be expected from the next UN General Assembly. [sentence as received]

Any action which seemed to tolerate Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea would be the worst of principles which could be affirmed at the United Nations today, she declared. "Our government, like that of the ASEAN countries, supports a coalition among the various nationalist forces opposing the Vietnamese in Kampuchea," she said, adding, "We obviously hope that such a coalition could be worked out."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick was appointed U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations in January 1981. She is the first woman to serve the U.S. Government in that position.

She visited a Kampuchean resistance force camp led by Son Sann to observe the distribution of food and materials to refugees by UNHCR. She said that the United States would continue its policy on assistance to refugees in Thailand and other countries.

SEN. HAYAKAWA: ASEAN 'CORNERSTONE' OF U.S. POLICY

OW201608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Manila 20 Aug (XINHUA)--U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa told reporters here today that the ASEAN nations are a "cornerstone" of the U.S. policy. Speaking at a press conference, Hayakawa said that the United States is "deeply interested in Southeast Asia" and is "delighted to see the outcome of the international conference on Kampuchea, which called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

Hayakawa, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific, concluded his two-week visit to the ASEAN nations today.

Hayakawa said the friendship with the Asian nations is a "matter of central concern" for the United States. When asked if the United States should enhance its military presence in this region, he said that it should go on a country-by-country basis. "We do have a commitment to Thailand, which is always in immediate danger of attack from Vietnam." He stressed. "We are always aware of the enormous Russian presence in Vietnam."

During his visit to the Philippines, Hayakawa met President Ferdinand Marcos, Prime Minister Cesar A. Virata and Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo. In talks with Romulo, Hayakawa expressed full agreement with ASEAN's efforts to mobilize international pressure against Vietnam to help force it to withdraw troops from Kampuchea.

U.S. PROMISES MORE MILITARY AID TO THAILAND

OW161218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--James L. Buckley, U.S. under secretary of state for coordination of security assistance programs, today pledged more military assistance to Thailand under U.S. foreign military sales and training programmes. He told a press conference here that the Reagan administration had requested the Congress authority to increase U.S. foreign military sales credits to Thailand from 50 million to 80 million dollars during fiscal year 1982 in order to strengthen Thailand's capability for national defence. The number of Thai military officers trained in the United States would also be increased, he added.

He arrived in Thailand last Thursday as part of a Southeast Asian tour and met Thai Prime Minister on Friday discussing U.S. military assistance to Thailand.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 28, Buckley said a prime aim of U.S. arms transfer policy was to achieve greater global security, which he said had deteriorated dramatically in recent years in several regions, including Southeast Asia. He also noted the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and military harassment of Thailand.

On the Kampuchean question, Buckley said, "The United States is supporting the SEAN initiatives and looking for a political solution leading to the removal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and a democratically established government."

KHIEU SAMPHAN RENEWS CALL FOR KAMPUCHEAN UNITY

OW201325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union of Kampuchea, today renewed his appeal for national unity on the basis of the minimum political program to resist Vietnam's aggression, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The appeal was contained in a statement signed by Khieu Samphan on August 18. The statement says at this critical historical moment when the Vietnamese Le Duan clique has invaded Kampuchea and tried to exterminate the Kampuchean nation, the primary task of the Kampuchean people is to unite, irrespective of political belief and letting bygones be bygones, and drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea.

It notes that the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the patriotic and democratic front are now leading the Kampuchean nation, the people, the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerillas in the struggle to resist the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's war of expansion, aggression and genocide. This is a fight for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and people and the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. It says the destiny of the Kampuchean nation rests in the hands of the Kampuchean people, in their ability to be the masters of their own house. It is an extremely arduous task to defeat the Le Duan clique. Hence, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the patriotic and democratic front appeal for national unity and international support. This stand has been clearly stated time and again in the official documents of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the patriotic and democratic front, which have done all they can to attain this end.

Referring to the unity of all the national forces in Kampuchea, the statement says: Neither side will be allowed to disband the others or to exclude them from the united front. Otherwise, the united fighting forces would be weakened, especially the active combat forces fighting over 300,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in the battlefields. This would endanger the Kampuchean nation and people. "We uphold unity and hold that every party to this united front can maintain its political independence, organization and activities," the statement adds.

The statement goes on to say: The Democratic Kampuchean Government and the patriotic and democratic front of the great national union of Kampuchea appeal to all the political parties and organizations and Kampuchean personages at home and abroad to unite on the basis of the minimum political program acceptable to all sides. The fatherland and history of our Kampuchea are calling upon us to unite as one to save the Kampuchean nation from the clutches of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressor clique.

THAILAND ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY ON REFUGEES

OW220947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, August 22 (XINHUA)--The Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces announced yesterday that all Vietnamese and Laotian refugees entering Thailand will not be allowed to resettle in third countries, the NATION REVIEW reported today. It said no representatives from third countries will be allowed to interview any of the newly-arrived refugees for resettlement.

The tough policy is aimed at stemming the flow of Vietnamese and Laotian refugees into the country, the report said. The Thai Government had urged the United Nations high commissioner for refugees and countries concerned to inform potential Vietnamese and Laotian refugees of the new policy.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE CAUSES SOVIET SUFFERING

OW242345 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Talk on current events: "Soviet Occupation Troops Find Themselves Encircled by the Afghan People"]

[Text] Twenty months have past since Soviet aggressor troops occupied Afghanistan by force on 27 December 1979. The heroic Afghan people have not been intimidated by the truculence of the "polar bear." Resisting aggression courageously and tenaciously, they have dealt crushing blows at the aggressors. Militarily, the Russians have suffered repeated heavy losses. Politically, they have become more and more isolated. Economically, they are saddled with a heavy burden. They are encircled ring upon ring by the Afghan people.

Why have nearly 100,000 Soviet aggressor troops, who are armed to the teeth, failed to subdue little Afghanistan after more than a year? The answer is quite simple. The Afghan people's struggle against aggression is a just one. A just cause will win ultimate victory. This is true at all times and in all countries. Did not China in the war of resistance against Japan, and many other countries in wars against imperialism and colonialism, finally defeat better-equipped enemies with their own inferior equipment through protracted struggle? Truth will triumph over falsehood. Justice will triumph over evil. Antiaggression will triumph over aggression. These are the dialectics of history.

The Soviet aggressors are the best teachers by negative example. Their invasion has mobilized the Afghan people to rise in resistance. Extremely vicious, they have pursued a scorched earth policy and carried out wanton and indiscriminate bombing in Afghanistan, killing more than a million civilians and making 2 million people refugees. The enemy's ruthless slaughter has further educated the Afghan people by negative example, filling them with righteous indignation and bitter hatred against the common enemy. Their struggle against aggression is spreading like a raging fire in cities and rural areas throughout the country.

According to a report by West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in July, (Mu-han-mu-de Sha-li-fu Ka-di-er), a leader of the Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan then visiting in West Germany, pointed out: At present, Soviet occupation troops can only control the cities in Afghanistan; the rural areas are controlled by the guerrilla fighters. At present, the Soviet Union has stationed 5 infantry divisions, a tank division, 400 armed helicopters and many MIG fighters in Afghanistan. They are constantly engaged in mopping-up operations and often change tactics against the Afghan people. But thus far they are only able to control the cities. (Ka-di-er) said: The rural areas belong to us. The cities belong to the Soviets. However, the city streets belong to the Soviets only during daylight. At night, the streets belong to the Islamic alliance for the liberation of Afghanistan.

It is reported that the number of Afghan guerrilla fighters has grown to between 300,000 and 400,000, and the raging flames of guerrilla war have spread to most of the country's 29 provinces. There are frequent guerrilla activities in Soviet-occupied cities, airfields, bus stations and even the capital city of Kabul. In Kabul, members of Karmal's clique are assassinated almost every day, and Soviet soldiers are often shot to death. In the past year or so, more than 30,000 Soviet aggressor troops have been killed or wounded. The Karmal puppet regime, groomed by the Soviets, cannot win the people's support. It is racked by internal strife and is falling apart. Desertions among government officials and army officers and men are commonplace. The government forces originally numbered 100,000. Now only 30,000 to 40,000 remain, and only because they are bought with high wages.

The Soviet aggressors have not only suffered heavy losses militarily, but have become more and more isolated politically. In an article published in the May 1981 issue of the Japanese magazine the SOVIET UNION, (Ge-lan-mu Ba-er-da-te), formerly a leader of the Afghan Government forces and now one of the leaders of the resistance movement, said: Without exception, all the Afghan people are opposed to the Soviet occupation troops. They provide shelter and deliver information on the enemy to the resistance forces. With the support of the masses of the people, the guerrilla fighters are like fish in water and are attacking the enemy in various parts of the country with flexibility and mobility. The enemy is hit so hard that he is thrown into confusion and has fallen into passive defense everywhere. In the words of a Western reporter, the guerrilla fighters are now the indisputable real masters of the land of Afghanistan.

A West European doctor, who traveled extensively in the guerrilla areas of Afghanistan, said the areas controlled by the Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan account for only 10 percent of Afghanistan's land area, and their major military operations are limited to striking from isolated strongholds, searching and mopping up.

The naked Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has further opened the eyes of the world's people to hegemonism. The conference of Islamic countries, the conference of nonaligned countries, the ASEAN conference and many other international organizations are condemning Soviet aggression with one voice and expressing in clear-cut terms support for the Afghan people. The United Nations General Assembly has twice adopted resolutions by an overwhelming majority, demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This shows that the people of the whole world are standing at the side of the Afghan people. A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little. The Soviet hegemonists find themselves politically isolated as never before.

Economically, the Soviet Union is paying a tremendous price for its occupation of Afghanistan, saddling itself with a heavy burden. It is estimated that since the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan more than a year ago, it has spent about 4 billion U.S. dollars in military expenditure. Now it has to airlift 250 tons of gasoline, ammunition, supplies, weapons, spare parts and so forth daily to Afghanistan, and military expenditures alone amount to between 3 and 4 million U.S. dollars daily. It also has to give the Karmal puppet regime 10 to 12 million U.S. dollars in aid every day as a shot in the arm to prolong its precarious life. Western papers and periodicals hold that Afghanistan has become a quagmire, wearing down Soviet manpower and material resources in which the Soviet colossus, with feet of clay, is sinking deeper and deeper and is unable to free itself.

Although the Soviet occupation troops are in a sorry plight in Afghanistan, they definitely will not lay down their butcher's knife and pull out of their own accord. On the contrary, the Soviets are still moving troops to wildly suppress the Afghan people and are prepared to hang on in Afghanistan for a long period. Like all diehards in history, the Soviet hegemonists refuse to be convinced until they are faced with grim reality. Therefore, the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet occupation will be protracted and arduous. However, as long as the Afghan people unite as one, persist in struggle and are good at it, the aggressors can be defeated, and final victory surely belongs to the Afghan people.

The heroic Afghan people have three times defeated British colonialists' invasions in the past, and in the 1980's they surely will defeat the Soviet aggressors.

INDIAN PAPER NOTES SOVIET USE OF AFGHAN RESOURCES

OW251001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] New Delhi, August 25 (XINHUA)--One of the reasons for the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan concerns the rich natural resources of the country, said a special report of the STATESMAN here today.

Afghanistan's rocky terrain contains significant quantities of natural gas, coal, petroleum, copper, uranium, iron ore, limestone, emeralds, manganese, nickel, zinc, gold and other resources. The Soviet occupiers are doing all that is needed to dig out these resources and cart away, the report stated.

The first fruits of occupation have been Soviet exploitation of Afghanistan's natural gas. Today, over 35 billion cubic metres of natural gas are flowing into Soviet plants, the entire annual Afghan production. The meters which measure Afghan gas flowing across the border are located on the Soviet side, where no Afghan can monitor them.

Soviet technicians have also discovered petroleum in north and southwest Afghanistan. The Afghans are aware that the Soviets know the petroleum field is large and that Soviet technicians will pump it out of the ground and send it north as soon as possible. Afghan oil would be valuable booty from the occupied province.

One of the top priorities for Soviet engineers in Afghanistan is the search for uranium deposits. They found such a deposit at Khakrez, Qandahar Province, some months ago and literally excavated the entire hill containing the uranium and trucked the ore to the USSR.

Afghanistan is rich in coal deposits. Afghanistan itself consumes only 200,000 tons a year. Any production above that goes inevitably north into the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, the paper stressed, as the occupiers slowly create a new Soviet colony out of that tragic land, they are squeezing every bit of its mineral and natural wealth in the manner of an imperial power.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS SHOOT DOWN SOVIET AIRCRAFT

OW220130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, August 21 (XINHUA)--Afghan freedom fighters shot down a helicopter gunship and one MIG aircraft of the Soviet Union in Baba Sahib, a locality in Arghandab sub-division of Qandahar on August 9, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today.

The report said that 12 helicopters and two MIG aircraft bombed the above-mentioned area to crush the activities of Mujahideen. The Mujahideen used captured Russian-made anti-aircraft guns to bring down one helicopter and one MIG aircraft. The helicopter crashed on the hills of Rudkhani and the MIG on the hills of Zakir Sahib.

WEST EUROPEAN REACTION TO NEUTRON BOMB CONTINUES

What It Means

0W250217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1548 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Consolidated report by XINHUA correspondent Lu Hengjian: "What Does Western Europe's Reaction to the U.S. Decision To Produce Neutron Bombs Tell Us?"]

[Text] Brussels, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--On 8 August, the President of the United States approved the production of the neutron bomb and declared that it would not be deployed in Western Europe. This decision has aroused different reactions among the West European allies. A minority of people supported or openly condemned this decision, whereas a great majority of people have prudently described it as the United States' own affair.

Does this mean that U.S. neutron bomb has nothing to do with Western Europe? No! Just the opposite is true. People can see that a very noticeable gap exists in the balance of strength between two military blocs in Europe. This is not only because the Soviet Union has deployed 250 SS-20 medium-range guided missiles and there is no weapon in the NATO arsenal that can match them but also because of a more unfavorable situation in the West regarding conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has 44,000 tanks as compared with NATO's 11,000. The NATO field military exercises held in Western Europe over the past years have always emphasized coping with Soviet tanks. The neutron bomb has been considered an ideal weapon against massive tanks concentration. With the neutron bomb, NATO can check the breakthrough into the Western defense line by Soviet tanks. Western public opinion predicts that in the end, the United States will demand that the neutron bombs be deployed in Western Europe.

The West European countries have universally followed with interest the statement made by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger at a press conference early in February this year that the United States would reconsider the deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe. Some newspapers and publications held that without prior consultation with its allies, it was not wise for the United States to announce such an important matters, closely connected with West European defense, by such surprise attack tactics, and the U.S. President's decision amounts to a replay of the same old trick. Even the people at NATO headquarters commented that the President's decision had not been formally discussed beforehand among the allies. Such actions by the U.S., viewed as not treating West Europe as an equal partner has naturally aroused resentment among the allies, thereby widening potential disharmony between the United States and Europe. They have complained that such a sensitive issue as the production of the neutron bomb should have been discussed beforehand. They are also worried that the U.S. decision will further aggravate U.S.-Soviet relations thus putting Western Europe in a more difficult position, since it would be the first area to be affected.

In the meantime, a political force opposing nuclear weapons is working in various countries in Western Europe; it is influencing people in power in various countries so that their governments will consider the situation carefully before openly announcing their stand. Protest demonstrations varying in scale were reported in London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Paris and other cities within several days after the United States announced the production of the neutron bomb. The Soviet propaganda machine has taken advantage of this opportunity to stir up Western Europe's dissatisfaction against the United States and its opposition to NATO's deployment of new theater nuclear weapons beginning in 1983.

Nevertheless, the Soviet threat to Western Europe is real.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig does not mind too much that the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb had aroused such reaction in Western Europe. In his talk with an American TV reporter on 10 August, Haig said: While some of America's European friends are uneasy about the recent tougher U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union, "I think in their hearts they thank God before going to bed at night that the Americans have finally agreed to and are preparing to again provide the protection they expected the United States to give in the past 35 years." Haig's words may sound reasonable to some extent but he has not dropped his arrogance.

SPD Opposes Bomb

OW241934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--1,200 members of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party [SPD] demonstrated in Frankfurt Sunday against Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's agreement to deploy the U.S.-made neutron bombs in West Germany. One of the demonstration sponsors was the Social Democratic Youth Organization, according to UPI reports. Social Democratic business manager Peter Glotz said that the overwhelming majority of the party opposes the neutron weapon.

Schmidt reaffirmed his government's stand on the deployment of neutron bomb in a Friday speech. He said that criticism of the U.S. decision to produce the weapon by some members of his party were "exaggerated." Schmidt's statement was praised by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, head of the Free Democrats. Genscher has repeatedly warned against anti-Americanism in neutron bomb debates throughout the country.

Luxembourg Approves

OW211520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, August 20 (XINHUA)--Armed Forces Minister of Luxembourg Emile Krieps stated yesterday that "the neutron bomb is a weapon of deterrence against rolling waves of Soviet armored vehicles" and he "absolutely approves" of the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb. In an interview with Radio Luxembourg, Krieps said, "the Soviet Union has made tremendous progress in modernizing its navy, air force, conventional weapons, armored vehicles and artillery, thus making it quite possible for the Soviet Union to enlarge its spheres of influence and to menace Europe. It talks a lot about peace, but what it has done in the world has always been to the contrary." "Each month the Soviet Union is putting new SS-20 missiles in place," he noted, "and the danger comes from this very superiority in missiles and conventional troops."

The armed forces minister said he is uneasy at the divergence of opinions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) over the deployment in Europe of U.S.-made medium-range missiles, explaining these differences would be exploited by potential enemies. Krieps also said he regretted "the existence of a mentality of fear, resignation and defeatism in some European countries, which is similar to what had occurred in 1938."

Dealing with disarmament, Krieps said, "I am in favor of a general simultaneous disarmament with control. However, under current circumstances, this is only a pious wish, an illusion."

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'MISTAKES CONCERNING LINE'

HK241316 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0735 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Report on 24 August GUANGMING RIBAO article: "Why Was the Expression 'Mistakes Concerning the Line' Not Used in the 'Resolution?'"]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In discussing the serious mistakes on several occasions in the CCP's history, including the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China changed the past practice and did not use the expression "mistakes concerning the line." Why was there such a great change? Today's GUANGMING RIBAO carries an article "Why Was the Expression 'Mistakes Concerning the Line' Not Used in the 'Resolution?'" that answers this question.

The article says that the past analyses on "mistakes concerning the line" on many occasions were neither accurate nor correct. What is the "line" and what is the "correct line?" Although this term or terms with this meaning appeared in classic Marxist works, no special and explicit definition or explanation was ever given. In the CCP's history, before the Communist International put forth its opposition to the "Lisan line," the term "mistakes concerning the line" had not been used. The resolution adopted at the "sixth congress" did not mention "mistakes concerning the line" either. It was frequently used only after Wang Ming came to power. Although the expressions "the struggle between the two lines" and "mistakes concerning the line" remained in use in criticizing Wang Ming's mistakes during the Yanan rectification campaign, no harmful consequences arose because correct criticism and self-criticism were carried out. After the founding of the PRC and starting with the erroneous criticism of Peng Dehuai at the Lushan meeting in 1959, the term "mistakes concerning the line" became more frequently used. It was used even more frequently and extensively during the "Great Cultural Revolution." People found it difficult to ascertain or to grasp its meaning. As a matter of fact, the so-called "mistakes concerning the line" only means mistakes of the general guiding ideology and of the fundamental and overall policy. In the past, mistakes which were regarded as serious were all grouped under "mistakes concerning the line" was used during the "Great Cultural Revolution." This expression was neither accurate nor correct. Therefore, instead of regarding abstractly all serious mistakes as "mistakes concerning the line," it is better to state concretely the contents and nature of the mistakes. For example, Chen Duxiu had practiced rightist capitulationism and we said that he made the mistake of rightist capitulationism; Wang Ming advocated leftist adventurism and we said that he made the mistake of leftist adventurism; Zhang Guotao, Gao Gang and Rao Shushi tried to split the party and we said that they made the mistake of splitting the party. (As for Zhang Guotao, he later became a special agent and he not only made a mistake but became a reactionary.) This way is much clearer than vaguely calling those mistakes "mistakes concerning the line" without mentioning their concrete contents. When the revolution said that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration and a fundamental error in guiding principle and did not say it was a "mistake concerning the line," it by no means made the error less serious. Besides, it could be more easily accepted by the broad masses of people.

The article also said: Not mentioning "mistakes concerning the line" was also conducive to developing inner-party democracy, to uniting with comrades and to rectifying the party work style. For a long time, there was a kind of common bad practice. Whenever there were differences in opinions or in views, people would approach them from the so-called high plane of the two-line struggle, criticize them as "mistakes concerning the line," immediately consider that they represented a "struggle between the two lines" and put the label "mistakes concerning the line" on the person who put forth the difference so that he would never be able to stand on his feet again.

This prevented people with different views from speaking. In the resolution, about the expression "mistakes concerning the line" was not used about anyone inside the party who had made mistakes. This was not only conducive to uniting those comrades who had made mistakes to work together with us but was also conducive to changing the past common practice so that comrades with different views could dispel their misgivings and dare to speak. This is an important measure to further develop inner-party democracy.

The article finally points out: That the resolution did not use the expressions "mistakes concerning the line" and the "struggle between the two lines" does not mean that we can no longer use the word "line." As a matter of fact, the resolution affirmed the correct ideological, political and organizational line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. That is to say, if the word "line" can be used to give an accurate, scientific and natural idea on some questions, it can still be used. However, we must draw a lesson from the past and should use it carefully and not indiscriminately.

RADIO BEIJING ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

OW250417 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Station commentator's article: "Bring Into Full Play the Party's Traditional Work Style, Actively Conduct Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] To conduct criticism and self-criticism is one of our party's three major work styles. The three major work styles which entail integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism are our party's legacy in making our party flourish. These three major work styles are interconnected and inseparable. In talking about restoring and developing our party's fine traditions, many of our comrades often have only one thing in mind. That is, to seek truth from facts. In essence, it is impossible to achieve the goal of seeking truth from facts if we do not forge close ties with the masses and practice the necessary criticism or struggle. But, as soon as criticism and self-criticism are mentioned, many comrades become worried and upset. They even resist and oppose criticism and self-criticism. Many people feel at ease when criticizing others, but they become upset when others criticize them. These people would even less want to conduct self-criticism. Running counter to Marxism-Leninism, all such ideas are dangerous and harmful. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Conscientious practice of self-criticism is still another hallmark distinguishing our party from all other political parties." He said: "To check regularly on our work, in the process of developing a democratic work style and to fear neither criticism nor self-criticism are the only effective ways of preventing all kinds of political dust or germs from contaminating the minds of our comrades and the body of our party."

Our party history has proven that China's success in revolution and construction cannot be separated from our party's practice of criticism and self-criticism. It was through criticism and self-criticism and the necessary struggles that the Zunyi meeting of historical significance and the famous Yanan rectification campaign summed up historical experience, corrected errors, charted the correct line and principles which conformed with the objective realities of Red China's revolution, helped the whole party achieve unity and solidarity and won great victories in pushing the Chinese revolution forward.

Only through criticism and self-criticism and the necessary struggle, did the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee truly begin to set things right in an all-round manner, correct the "leftist" mistakes and bring about the greatest turn in party history since the founding of the nation. It was also through extensive self-criticism and the necessary criticism and struggle that the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee summed up historical experience and discussed and decided on the leading comrades of the central authorities. With the party Central Committee setting a good example for the whole party, all party members must learn from the Central Committee in making full use of the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to strengthen unity and improve their work.

During the chaotic decade of the "Great Cultural Revolution," our party's three major work styles were undermined, and the fine work style of conducting criticism and self-criticism was used as a pretext to carry out factionalist activities. Under the pretext of conducting criticism, people were wantonly and indiscriminately criticized and struggled against on a large-scale which far exceeded that of the "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" of the Wang Ming period. We must draw correct lessons in this regard. We must never inflate small matters into serious accusations to incriminate people, wantonly criticize and struggle against them or conduct criticism in the form of a movement. However, we should not be opposed to the practice of normal criticism and self-criticism in the same way as a person might be afraid to see a rope for 10 years simply because he was once bitten by a snake. We must persistently carry out criticism which is aimed at seeking truth from facts, at helping those who are criticized and at curing the sickness in order to save the patient.

We are faced with many new situations and new problems, and it is inevitable that we will commit some errors and have some shortcomings in our work. Class struggle still exists in our society to a certain extent. There still exist the ideas of various exploiting classes and other nonproletarian ideas. The capitalist and feudalist dust and that from small production still falls on us everyday. The contradictions between the proletarian and nonproletarian ideas and between correct and erroneous thinking as well as the unhealthy trends in the party and in society call on us to correctly and regularly make use of the best weapon--criticism and self-criticism.

At present, some units and localities have failed to clearly, boldly and straightforwardly criticize and struggle against the various unhealthy practices and trends as well as the words and deeds which violated and betrayed the four basic principles and slandered the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We must rapidly change this abnormal situation which reflects our weakness. The party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership, improve party life politically and organizationally, firmly restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and regularly conduct correct criticism and self-criticism. In this regard, there are many good experiences in our party's history. So long as we are effective and conscientious in learning and make full use of this weapon under the new historical conditions, we will definitely be able to put this weapon into greater use.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF UNDERSTANDING

HK210328 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Reply on Education and Practice To Solve Problems of Understanding"]

[Text] At the instruction of the State Council's leading comrades, certain leading cadres and personnel concerned of the State Agricultural Commission and other agricultural departments organized themselves into 17 investigation groups last April and May and conducted an investigation of the rural areas in 15 provinces and regions. One big benefit for these comrades was that they were able to sharpen and unify their understanding of how to link remuneration to output. Their understanding of what used to be controversial issues, such as fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for tasks now become relatively unanimous. Furthermore, those who were staunchest in opposing these measures have now changed their views (for a detailed report, please refer to the 4 August edition of this newspaper, page 2.) The investigation by the leading cadres of the agricultural departments has taught us this enlightening lesson. We must rely on education and practice to solve the problems of understanding.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech at a mass meeting marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party: "The great significance of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is that this session began to bring order out of chaos by completely and resolutely relying on the masses and with full consideration."

The series of policies adopted by the party Central Committee since the convening of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee are not only diametrically opposed to those of the "Cultural Revolution," but they are also different in many ways from those policies which were practiced before the "Cultural Revolution." Generally speaking, there are two important changes in the policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The first is the open-door foreign policy, under which we have developed our relations with many foreign countries, imported advanced technology, exploited foreign capital and expanded our foreign trade. The second is a relaxation of the economic policy and other domestic policies. These are two important changes undertaken to correct the "leftist" guiding ideology and policies that have been followed for a long time. Precisely because these are major changes, many comrades within our party are ideologically unable to adjust themselves to them. Some are skeptical, some are assuming a wait-and-see attitude, and some are dissatisfied. This is not surprising, since many of our comrades have been indoctrinated with certain viewpoints over a long period of time and are so used to them, it is not easy to change them in a short time. There must be a process of change. Take agricultural policies for example. For many years the people have thought along the lines of "large in size and collective in nature." That is why some comrades, including certain leading comrades, are unable to understand why we have to institute the system of linking renumeration to output, or even the systems of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion. As a matter of fact, this is not a problem of fixing output quotas or assigning responsibility to individual households alone, nor does it only concern agricultural policy. It is a problem that concerns many other policies, including the treatment of intellectuals, the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres, the improvement of the leadership system and so forth.

However, we must also realize that among those who do not understand, or who are even dissatisfied with our party's current policies, most can be changed. This is most aptly demonstrated by the system of responsibility in agricultural production, which has changed many people's views. How have they been changed? They have been changed by education and practice. In other words, it is the result of the implementation of the general and specific policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Why is it that the number of people opposing the measures of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion is decreasing? It is because these measures have indeed brought about higher output for various communes and brigades and higher income for the peasants. Why is it that an increasing number of comrades in the industrial, transport, financial and trade departments are exhorting the adoption of the system of economic responsibility? It is because people have been enlightened by the changes in the rural areas brought about by the system of responsibility in agricultural production, and they feel that this is an inevitable trend. Some leading cadres of the agricultural departments have changed their original views after carrying out deep investigations in rural areas. They have come to understand that "fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion is not only the method for solving the problem of poverty but also a positive method for developing production," and that "being flexible, the various forms of responsibility systems have their own objective law independent of people's will. The process of establishing and perfecting production responsibility systems is a process of constantly overcoming and eradicating the influence of 'leftist' ideology. It is also a process of eradicating metaphysics and implementing the ideological line of seeking truth from facts."

We should help these comrades solve their problems of understanding gradually by doing patient and meticulous ideological and educational work. We may use the usual method of study and discussion or help them conduct some investigations, if necessary: We believe that through education and practice the thinking of all comrades of our party will better follow the line set by the 3rd plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the basic conclusions of the resolution.

As far as all party members--particularly the party cadres--are concerned, if their understanding of major issues differs from that of the party Central Committee's, they should strive to narrow the gap and achieve unanimity with the party Central Committee. Comrade Mao Zedong said in his report on the "Working Principle of the 'Seventh Party Congress'": "We must understand that often a contingent of people is not uniform and that is why it is often necessary to call out: dress, dress left, dress right and dress middle." We must keep up with the party Central Committee and the congress." To keep up is a principle that should be implemented with a high level of awareness by every party member and cadre. This is also a test of the party spirit of each and every Communist Party member.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEVELOPING SENSE OF VALUES

HK240806 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]: "Socialist Construction and Way of Life, Sense of Values and People's Growth"]

[Text] The way of life includes its material and spiritual aspects. Material life can be classified as that involving work or leisure, or production or consumption. Consumption in material life includes one's own subsistence, enjoyment, or development of and participation in various activities. On the other hand, spiritual life includes political life, scientific and artistic life, religious life (where there is a religious faith) and the spiritual life that one lives where various social relations are concerned.

"Sense of Values" refers to a person's philosophical and social views in his assessment of various social practices. For example, what is the social goal or way of life that should be valued and worth struggling for? What is the social goal or way of life that should not be valued and should even be negated and dismissed as something not worth struggling for. The influence of a country's natural conditions and its historical cultural background on people's way of life and their sense of values can never be underestimated. But what plays a "decisive" and "stimulating" role in changing the way of life of a country's people is the raised economic and cultural levels of its society and the establishment, consolidation and development of the dominant economic and political systems. Something in a person's way of life is directly tied to the raised economic and cultural levels of a society. Such is the case with the level of consumption of the residents of a society, the makeup of consumption and the pattern of consumption. The way of life of course changes as a person is poor or rich. Meanwhile, there are close links between people's growth and their consumption.

A person's consumption needs are related to his cultural level. Those who have no taste for cultural relics feel no need for them. Marx said: A person "must have the capacity for enjoyment to be interested in many fields. He must therefore be a highly civilized person." The higher economic and cultural levels of a society cannot only create increasing social wealth but also "Cultivate all the attributes of its people and create such attributes in the form of people with the widest possible needs and in the form of most perfect and complete possible social products." (Marx: "Critique of Political Economy" (1857-1858 Draft)

We want especially to point out here a country's social system can have a direct and important effect on the makeup and pattern of consumption. The effect of the social system on the pattern of consumption may be spontaneous, or may be the result of people's conscious action. Under the socialist system, there is the problem of a society's correct guidance about the pattern of consumption. An individual's consumption should be left to his own discretion.

But this does not mean that individual consumption may be ruled out as a subject of study and may not be guided through propaganda, education and other means. In recent years, increasing numbers of Chinese scholars have studied the point: Given ever better material life, what should be considered the rational makeup of and pattern of consumption on the part of the Chinese people? Should it be a case of pursuing the pattern of consumption of a contemporary Western society or creatively developing their own pattern of consumption? Here we must first take economic possibilities into consideration. The problem is whether China of the 1980's can follow the same road once traveled by Western countries and enjoy in the future the pattern of consumption of Western society of today. For example, is it possible for the 1 billion residents to average an automobile for every two households? In such a case, how many hundreds of millions of tons of steel would China have to produce every year? Would it be possible for every person to consume the equivalent of 15 tons of standard coal in terms of fuel or energy? In such a case, how much fuel would China have to produce every year? This conclusion can be easily worked out by simple arithmetic.

Now, Western scholars have paid great attention to discussing the sense of values. The authors of some articles or the spokesmen at international conferences say that the idea of one-sidedly pursuing a higher level of material life has had evil consequences. Ecology and environments have suffered. People have become increasingly remote from each other. Certain public opinion rolls show that only a very small number of people among the residents of developed countries hope for "a still higher living standard." The reply from the great majority of people is that they hope that "people will be educated to lead a life based on fundamental needs." Half of the people believe that "it is good to lead a relatively simple life." They would rather "find joy in nonmaterial experience, instead of seeking more commodities and labor." This shows that a new sense of values has gradually developed in Western society. Many scholars in the world have said that the West has really been too wasteful in its way of life. A healthy, pleasant and comfortable life does not call for such a great waste of limited natural resources.

An understanding of these social problems and social ideas in the West is not totally devoid of value in the Chinese scholars' study of China's modernization effort. Based on a penetrating study of China's economy and society, we should figure out the rational social pattern of consumption suited for our country and conduct education in this respect among the masses, stressing the socialist sense of values. People are often unconscious of their own ways of consumption and are liable to be affected by others' pattern of consumption. Under the socialist system, if we do not see the importance of correct guidance about social subsistence and refrain from conducting sustained scientific research and education in this respect, social subsistence and even social production will be marked with a very high degree of blindness for a long time to come.

People's activities during leisure hours are also a part of their way of life directly related to the social economic and cultural levels. The raised economic and cultural levels of a society will bring positive results in two respects--increased social products and increased leisure time. Such an increase is of multifaceted significance to life and is of unusually great importance. If we allow for the time that must be consumed for the sake of subsistence, then the leisure time we have can be devoted to enjoyment and self-improvement.

Enjoyment brings greater pleasure. Activities that are enjoyed can be linked with the aim of promoting health. Devoting leisure time to necessary diversions in a person's life, such as traveling, swimming, skiing and other sports activities which are enjoyed should be praised. But not all activities taken up during leisure hours for enjoyment are beneficial to health. This problem has aroused the serious attention of sociologists and the general public in Western society. In enjoying activities, apart from physical health, there is also the problem of mental health. People should devote their leisure time to healthy mental enjoyment. As far as the scientific socialist sense of values is concerned, healthy mental and physical development is a good social aim.

Enjoyment harmful to health is incompatible with the nature of socialism. Meanwhile, under the socialist system, every worker should be encouraged to spend his leisure hours developing his own character and striving to score the greatest possible achievements in all fields.

Of course, leisure time should be spent as an individual likes. But to pave the way for people to better employ their leisure hours and give them guidance about how to better spend their leisure time is an important task in socialist construction.

In people's lives, there is something directly related to the social system. It changes very quickly with the introduction of socialism. There is something else which is related to higher economic and cultural levels but which is not directly determined by the economic and cultural levels. It can be achieved only by relying upon a long period of ideological education, while various other kinds of work are being handled well. What I chiefly mean here is the mental life of those people influenced by socialist relations. In 1979, when I visited Japan, Mr (Gujing Xishi) [0657 8021 0823 1395] said to me: A Japanese woman spent a long period of time living in China. After she resided for a period of time back in Japan, she resolutely wanted to return to the countryside in China where she had lived. Her only reason was that in Japan, her neighbors were busy with their own business and had no time to talk with her. She felt lonely. In the Chinese countryside where she had lived, she was on a first-name basis with her neighbors. She and the old ladies in the neighborhood often got together to shoot the breeze in the sunshine. She felt that she was happier living in poverty in China than in Japan, where she could have a relatively good life. Of this Mr (Gujing) said: "It can be seen that prosperity does not mean happiness." We must enable the masses of people to become better off in life, because poverty is related to unhappiness. But there are myriads of people who are well off but who are unhappy and even suffer a pathetic fate. Family, marriage or love troubles in particular have become the themes of many well-known novels and plays. Some princes, aristocrats and rich people have led unhappy lives because of unpleasant social relations. Such a situation is also a prominent problem in Western society of today. Are the Western scholars not talking about the problem of "people's loneliness?" As a result of pursuing material pleasures, people have become estranged, suffering loneliness and despair. This has made Western people think of the Orient and of socialist ideals.

China is still very backward economically and culturally. In today's China, we must undoubtedly devote ourselves to the realization of its socialist modernization. In socialist construction, we must stimulate the continuous and steady growth of the socialist national economy, enabling the masses of people in our country to lead a better material life. But at the same time, we must realize that it is necessary for us to devote every effort to building socialist spiritual civilization and introducing and developing socialist ethics. Between parents and children, between husband and wife, between brothers, between friends, between neighbors and between total strangers, we should establish socialist relationships that one man has with another. Such relationships are different from those in a feudal patriarchal society or those in a capitalist society. Instead, they are the embodiment of all good traditions in history that have been changed and improved upon on the basis of socialist principles. In ancient China, such family relations of the old society as paternal kindness being matched by filial piety, and an elder brother's love being matched with the younger one's respect were promoted. If we can drop the feudal part of these relations and base these relations on mutual understanding, mutual love and mutual help between members of a socialist society, then we should not give them up. Instead, we should improve on them. The fundamental problem is that with the exploiting class eliminated by socialism and the laboring people made the masters of the new society, fundamental interests between people are no longer inconsistent. Therefore, these comradely relations of mutual love and mutual help can be generally applied to all relations between people. The establishment of socialist relations between people can make the masses of people feel cheerful and happy spiritually.

The social system and the way of life, and the sense of values and people's growth--this is a social problem in real life and also a philosophical one. A philosophical problem here involves the relationship between Marxist philosophy and non-Marxist philosophy and also between oriental philosophy and Western philosophy. In our opinion, Marxist philosophy can play a great role in studying and solving the problems raised in present real life. Meanwhile, we believe that in the fine traditions of such oriental countries as China and Japan, there is really much that is useful in curing modern social diseases. I am of course against restoring ancient ways. What I mean is that in learning advanced science and technology from the West, we must also think of the many fine traditions of the oriental countries that can in no way be freely thrown away.

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FORUM VIEWS TASKS IN PARTY DISCIPLINE WORK

OW231645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--At a recent forum on discipline inspection work in areas in northern and northeastern China, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee proposed the following major tasks in discipline inspection work for the next half of this year: to further implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life; to strengthen political and ideological work to counter statements and acts that violate the four basic principles; to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies; to correct unhealthy practices in economic affairs; and to strengthen the work of discipline inspection committees at and below the prefectoral and county level.

In reviewing the work of discipline inspection committees since their establishment at all levels, comrades attending the forum maintained that although the committees have done a great deal of work in enforcing party discipline and rectifying party style, weak spots continue to exist to varying degrees. They unanimously stressed that discipline inspection departments at all levels must enhance their revolutionary vigor and fully understand the great significance of strengthening political and ideological work. The four modernizations battle should be fought on two fronts, the ideological and economic fronts. They are two inseparable tasks in building a high spiritual and material civilization. The current liberal tendency on the ideological front runs against the four basic principles and must be countered with criticism and self-criticism. In dealing with this kind of problem, prudence should be exercised; we must closely cooperate with propaganda, cultural, education and information departments and request the departments concerned to solve them.

Comrades attending the forum maintained that unhealthy practices in the economic field are manifested mainly in serious bureaucratic styles of work; extreme irresponsibility causing losses to the state; taking advantage of the economic readjustment to engage in embezzlement, theft and sale of state property; practice of speculation and profiteering; taking advantage of one's job or position to create "under-the-counter relationships;" and engaging in various kinds of improper business deals. Unhealthy practices among leading cadres at all levels are manifested mainly in taking advantage of one's position and authority to infringe on state and collective interests, to illegally seize land and build private residences, to practice favoritism and engage in embezzlement, to place one's own children or relatives in key positions, and to engage in smuggling and illegal purchase of foreign exchange in the course of conducting diplomatic activities.

Such unhealthy practices have corroded the party's organization, seriously undermined the party's relations with the masses, impaired the party's prestige, weakened the party's fighting strength and abetted unhealthy social practices.

For this reason, the discipline inspection committees at all levels, under the party committees' leadership, must work in coordination with the departments concerned and adopt positive measures to stop those irregularities that are most prominent and that the masses have complained of most in their respective areas and departments. The question of party style is a cardinal question which concerns our party's survival. Therefore we must be more courageous in defying hardships and surmounting all kinds of obstacles and resolutely struggle against all the unhealthy practices that exist today.

Comrades attending the forum pointed out that correcting unhealthy practices is an important task of the whole party which requires the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership down to the basic level. Leading cadres must set a good example for others. In correcting unhealthy practices, the "guiding principles" should be used as a weapon. Those who have exemplarily followed them should be warmly commended so as to foster integrity whereas those who have violated them and have taken the lead in practicing irregularities and have caused a pernicious influence among the masses must not only be punished according to the party's disciplinary regulations and according to the seriousness of their respective cases, but must also be required to pay economic compensation or be punished according to law. Some of these cases must also be published in newspapers and dealt with publicly. By no means should these people be exempted from the application of party discipline and state law.

The meeting urged cadres of all discipline inspection departments to uphold the four basic principles, to set strict requirements upon themselves, to take a clear-cut stand in regard to cardinal issues of right and wrong, to be completely impartial and to dare to struggle against irregularities. It said that those party members and people who dare to expose irregularities must be protected and supported. The meeting believed that implementing the "guiding principles" and correcting unhealthy practices are pressing tasks for all party members and the whole nation. It said that, so long as everybody works perseveringly and tirelessly, the party's style certainly can be improved.

Huang Kecheng, permanent secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee, heard a report on the meeting and commented on the work that has been done. Wang Heshou, deputy secretary of the committee, officiated at and addressed the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Deputy Secretaries Wang Congwu, Yuan Renyuan, Zhang Yun and Ma Guorui.

COMMENTATOR ON APPLICATION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK220632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Scientific and Technological Work Must Be Oriented to 'Application'"]

[Text] The national conference on scientific and technological work convened at the end of last year defined the principle that science and technology must serve the development of the national economy. How are we carrying out this principle in practical work? The technological exchanges organized by the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the State Economic Commission concerning the popularization and application of new materials such as organic silicon, organic fluorine and so on, have given us an important inspiration: to center our work on "application," and help scientific and technological achievements to be applied as soon as possible to industrial and agricultural production, so as to push ahead with the development of the national economy.

To center on "application" in scientific and technological work means in principle to do a good job of popularizing and applying those new technologies invented at home and abroad which have been proved to fit our country's circumstances, and to push the transfer of science and technology from laboratories to plants, from military to civilian use, and from abroad to home. At present, our country possesses over 4,000 independent scientific research units and a scientific and technological contingent of several million, who are both Red and expert.

In some advanced and difficult branches of technology, we have considerable capability to break down technical barriers. However, due to irrationality in economic and scientific research systems, divorce between scientific and technological work and economic work is quite common. Although we can make tremendous progress in some very advanced branches of technology, our technology for producing commodities that are greatly needed by the masses is really backward. Although we have made many individual achievements in fields such as large integrated circuits, lasers and so on, we lack the comprehensive technological capability to produce items in complete sets. Quite a number of new results and new products come about every year, but only a few of them can really be applied and put into mass product' on. Some new techniques are still confined to production in military industry and have not been popularized quickly in the production of civilian goods. Some new techniques introduced from abroad have not yet been well digested and popularized. The aim of centering on "application" and carrying out the three transfers is to overcome the weakness brought about by the divorce of science and technology from economic construction, and to give full play to science and technology so as to improve economic effect and push ahead with economic development.

There are many branches of science and technology. In research, there are basic, applied, and development research. In order to center on "application," and to enforce the three transfers, we have to handle well the relations between them. Basic research cannot be neglected, and pioneering work has to be continued. But, since science and technology must serve the national economy, much effort (including manpower, material resources and financial capacity) still have to be devoted to applied and development research. At present, there are many technologies at home and abroad that suit the conditions of our country. If we use these new technologies to transform and replenish the existing 380,000 enterprises, to solve those problems of the national economy that are of great significance in terms of economic effect, and to improve old technologies and to create new ones on the basis of application, then our production capacity will be greatly raised and better economic results will be achieved. The popularization and application of new materials such as organic silicon, organic fluorine and so on have set very good examples.

To orient scientific and technological work to "application" and to carry out the three transfers, we are required to consider the economy, science and technology and social development together, and to strengthen the close coordination between scientific research units and production units. As scientific research departments are those which know best the characteristics, effects and uses of scientific research results, naturally they should take the responsibility for popularization and application. Scientific research departments should promote social service work, and all application research institutes should establish close contact with enterprises. Scientific research units must make economic contracts with production units so as to push forward technical services and popularization services. These contracts, concerning production, design, construction and advisory services, range from those linking remuneration to work to those compensating for transfer of research results. At present, some regions and departments have already broken down the barriers of the "local ownership system" and "departmental ownership system." They make contracts with whatever unit which can render good services; some of them even organize various forms of integration of scientific research and production. All these practices which enable the services of science and technology for the economy to develop to more sophisticated forms of organization deserve to be promoted.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DAILY USE ARTS, CRAFTS PRODUCTS

HK250904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Arts and Crafts Must Be Practical"]

[Text] The appraisal and selection work for China's first hundred flowers awards for outstanding arts and crafts has concluded.

The appraisal and selection committee for the hundred flowers awards made its recommendations to the state and respectively presented awards of gold and silver trophies to 17 products. Arts and crafts are products with superior features in China, and we should speed up their development.

Arts and crafts are both artistic and practical products; and some of them are actually for daily use, serving both a practical purpose and being of an artistic nature. We must readjust the direction of the development of products in accordance with the demand that "articles of everyday use must be made artistically, and arts and crafts must be made practically." High-grade works of art solely for artistic appreciation are not as much in demand by people at home and abroad. What they demand in large quantities are arts and crafts for everyday use which have both an artistic nature and can serve practical purposes. Developing the production of this kind of product and increasing their exports is one of our major superior achievements. As a matter of fact, the demand by the masses at home has also increased day by day. Therefore, the integration of arts and crafts with manufactured goods for daily use and their development toward the direction of practical purposes has opened up a new sphere for arts and crafts. While arts and crafts are developing in the direction of being more practical, manufactured goods for everyday use should also be gradually made more artistic. We should apply the strong points of arts and crafts to industrial products so that China's manufactured goods for everyday use will have a unique national style and comparatively great adaptability and competitive ability.

In readjusting the direction of products, improving product quality and increasing the variety of products, we must do a good job of all basic tasks connected with the special features of the arts and crafts trade and improve the management of enterprises. Since most of the arts and crafts enterprises are collectively-owned, we must seriously implement the various policies concerning collective ownership. We must gradually change the system of state control of profits and losses into the system of independent accounting units each of which is responsible for its own profits and losses and gradually mobilize the enthusiasm of enterprises and workers. We must properly solve the problems regarding the scale of enterprises and centralized and decentralized production. We must not mechanically copy the methods of the large industries in the forms of labor organizations and enterprise management. The scale of enterprises should in general not be too large and management should be flexible. Certain work processes that can be suitably decentralized should be decentralized, and we should not insist on centralization nor develop the flow process in an inappropriate way. The various systems of enterprise management, including production responsibility systems, economic accounting and quality control, must suit the demands of artistic creation and product variety.

In our current export management system, the production units are separated from the markets, and there is no direct contact between the production and marketing departments. Last year, Shanghai's toy trade ran a joint corporation of industry and trade as an experiment. It played a very good role in keeping abreast of developments in the markets, arranging production in a flexible way, improving product design in a timely way according to market demand and improving foreign business administration. In short, the industrial and trading departments should be closely integrated and make joint efforts to study and solve the existing problems so as to promote the development of arts and crafts production.

WEN HUI BAO ON LACK OF 'ARTICLES ON WRITERS'

HK220464 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Hua Ran [5478 3544]: "Let the Flower of 'Articles on Writers' Vigorously Bloom in the Garden of Literature"]

[Text] I recently read in the history of literature some material containing "articles on writers" written by contemporary writers in our country's modern literature history. This can be said to be a very good tradition, which should be properly encouraged and carried forward.

Back in the 1930's, Mao Dun published in succession many "articles on writers" in progressive literature and art journals at that time such as XIAOSHUO YUEBAO, XIANDAI, WENXUE and so on. These articles were "On Lu Xun," "On Wang Luyan," "On Xu Zhimo," "On Lu Yin," "On Bing Xin," "On Luo Huasheng" and others. These articles on writers still have great vitality. While reading these penetrating and profound articles, I deeply admired his just and solemn attitude in scientifically analyzing and commenting on writings without the least touch of favoritism. At the same time, I realized that it was precisely because Mao Dun had close ties with these writers and knew their writings like the palm of his hand that he could write such penetrating and vivid "articles on writers." For example, he said that the fire of youth was burning in Lu Xun's heart and spiritually speaking, he was an "old child!" He had no doctrines to publicize and he did not want to stage a movement. However, in his writings, there were no sighs complaining about "unexpected misfortune in life." Nor was there silent, temporary envy and self-consolation (which are often found among writers) in his later years. On the contrary, his writings were full of rebellious roars and ruthless exposure. He rebelled against all oppression and exposed all falsehood. These were written in 1927, and more than half a century has passed since then. Yet it is so thrilling to read them even today. Another example is his comments on Xu Zhimo, a poet of the "Xin Yue" school. He quoted a line of Xu Zhimo's own poem--"Drifting Along Ripples in a Dream"--to describe the entire thinking of Xu Zhimo, pointing out that "Xu Zhimo was simultaneously a 'forerunner' of China's bourgeoisie and a poet of a 'declining reign.'" His resounding romantic sentimentalism turned into fuming sadness. He went through the trend of literature and art thinking of a whole social stage. How penetrating this analysis is! The way he wrote "On Luo Huasheng" is, however, original, in a novel style, riveting, and without the least air of a thesis. It was in the form of a dialogue. As a matter of fact, Comrade Qu Qiubai's "Forward to the Selected Works of Lu Xun's Random Thoughts" is also an outstanding "article on writers." Its value and significance are known to all.

Obviously, it is very profitable for writers of the same generation to write articles on other writers. Since they are of the same generation, they get along with each other as equals, have close ties and understand each other's weal and woe. They comment on writings by writers whom they know well, and their comments can thus be more appropriate. It is a pity that, up to now, there are very few critics who write articles on contemporary writers. Since liberation, especially in the 4 years or so since the "gang of four" were smashed, an unprecedented prosperity has developed in literature and art and many accomplished old, middle-aged and young writers have emerged. But articles which carry weight, which are original and which comprehensively analyze the creation experiences and artistic styles of writers are extremely rare. There can only be two reasons for this. One is that there is not enough encouragement from the leadership, and not enough importance is attached to writings on writers. Another is that writers and critics still have some misgivings and are afraid that they might put forth biased opinions. Of course, meaningless flattery and impertinent analysis are no good. As long as we act without any selfish considerations, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and say yes for yes and no for no, the masses will correctly decide which is right and which wrong. We need not be full of worries. If we are selfless, we can stand the test. We should think more about the destiny and future of the cause of proletarian literature. We must understand that a good "article on writers" can play a substantial role in promoting and helping a talented writer make great progress in his growth and maturity. Therefore, we should give a proper place to developing and promoting "articles on writers" and attach due importance to them.

Publishing houses and editorial departments of papers and journals are entrusted with the glorious mission of promoting comment on literature and art and of bringing about the vigorous bloom of the flower of "articles on writers" in the garden of literature. The Shanghai literature and art publishing house has published "a series of studies on modern Chinese literature," which include "articles on writers."

They are preparing to publish books on the study of our country's modern writers in a planned and selective way. WEN HUI YUEKAN [WEN HUI MONTHLY] has set aside space for writers' articles. These are very good omens signifying that this fresh flower, "articles on writers," will rival other flowers in the garden of a hundred flowers. This will mean even greater prosperity of socialist literature and art! Our readers are expecting this sincerely and enthusiastically!

CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIRECTIVE ON CULTURAL LIFE

OW232110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--On 15 August the CCP Central Committee issued a directive on paying attention to the cultural life of the masses calling on party committees and concerned departments at all levels to pay attention to the cultural life of the masses, regard it as an important work of party committees, make serious efforts to do it well, effectively solve the various kinds of difficulties and problems that can be solved in this area and guide the masses' cultural and recreational activities onto a richer and healthier path.

The CCP Central Committee directive says: As the national economic situation gradually changes for the better and the masses' material living standard improves correspondingly, the masses are also making higher demands in their cultural life. Cultural life is an important aspect of the social life of the masses, a requirement indispensable in their spiritual life. In addition to satisfying the masses' needs in material life, the fundamental purpose of socialist construction is to also satisfy the masses' needs in cultural life.

The directive sets forth the tasks for mass cultural work as follows:

1. To enhance the masses' spiritual state and socialist consciousness; foster the communist ideal, belief, morality and sentiment; cultivate a scientific attitude and solid work style; carry forward the revolutionary spirit of vigorously forging ahead and courageously carrying out reforms; inspire people to ardently love the motherland and dedicate themselves to the struggle to build socialism and bring up a generation of new socialist people through various kinds of cultural activities.
2. To enable the masses to enjoy cultural and recreational activities that are good for both body and mind to help them remove fatigue, restore strength, temper their character and stimulate their spirit after work. As a principle, cultural and recreational activities should be good for the people's physical and mental health. Cultural and recreational activities should be educational. It is necessary to pay attention to both preventing the tendency to cater to certain vulgar, low tastes and corrupt the minds of the masses, and to overcoming the tendency to insist that all cultural and recreational activities must be directly coordinated with or give expression to some specific current political theme.
3. To actively create conditions so that the masses can voluntarily participate in various kinds of cultural and recreational activities after work, physically and intellectually develop their character and creative talents and enhance their knowledge, skills, wisdom and health.

The directive points out: As far as financial and material resources permit, and in accordance with the level of local economic development and the masses' needs, all cultural facilities conducive to accomplishing these goals, including art galleries, cultural centers, libraries, scientific and technological centers, exhibition halls, stadiums, workers cultural palaces, children's palaces, youth palaces, clubs, theaters, cinemas, parks and other cultural and recreational places, should be built step-by-step as an important part of urban construction and included in urban construction plans. As the rural economy develops, some of these cultural facilities should also be built step-by-step in towns and villages.

The attitude of indifference to the varied needs of the masses in the area of cultural life, failing to make an effort to create the conditions to satisfy these needs and even restricting the development of the masses' cultural life, is against the masses' interest and will alienate us from them. This attitude should be corrected.

The CCP Central Committee directive points out: In setting up various kinds of cultural facilities, it is necessary to carry forward the style of hard work and plain living that our party has always insisted on, pay attention to thrift and hard work in line with the spirit of getting more done on less money, make do with what is available and do what is possible. It is necessary to encourage and support the masses in starting--on a spare-time basis--their own cultural undertakings including sports, scientific and technical activities and so forth. But it is impermissible to use this as a pretext to force contributions from the masses, adding to their burden. Moreover, the masses' spare-time activities' organizations should not be turned into full-time ones. In building facilities for youth cultural activities, on the principle of voluntary participation and necessity, it is all right to mobilize the young people to provide voluntary labor.

The directive stresses: It is necessary to pay attention to the all-round development of cultural life for the masses of all nationalities. However, party committees in the localities should pay greater attention to developing the cultural life in rural and pastoral areas. Attention should also be paid to building towns into rural cultural centers. In urban areas, greater attention should be paid to developing the cultural life in small and medium-sized cities. Festival celebration activities that are the custom, habit and historical tradition of various nationalities should be supported, not restricted or banned. But the activities must be healthy.

The CCP Central Committee directive says in conclusion: Party committees, concerned departments, trade unions, CYL organizations, women's federations and other mass organizations at all levels should make long-range plans on developing the masses' cultural life, do what is possible and develop step-by-step according to the conditions of economic development and not rush headlong into mass actions starting activities full-scale. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of various existing cultural facilities in urban and rural areas. Units of a business nature should maintain economic accounting but should not make profit their main goal, thereby ignoring their propaganda and educational tasks. For some cultural units, such as libraries and so forth, activities should adhere to the principle of providing free services to the masses. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the collectively owned units engaged in cultural activities as well as the folk artists, encouraging them to develop programs that are healthy and good for the people. Matters that are reactionary, absurd or propagate sex, violence and superstitious activities are strictly prohibited. It is necessary to bring into play the initiative of all circles to work for enriching the cultural life of all the people.

At the same time the directive on paying attention to the masses' cultural life was issued, the CCP Central Committee also circulated "a few opinions on enlivening cultural life in the rural areas" of the propaganda and cultural departments of the CCP Central Committee and the CYL Central Committee, pointing out that some principles in their documents are also applicable to the masses' cultural life in urban areas.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, CCP

HK201418 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 5

[Article by Sun Qimeng [1327 6386 1322]: "Development and Changes in Mutual Supervision"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC pointed out: Mao Zedong Thought has in several respects enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism with its original theory.

On the socialist revolution and socialist construction, Comrade Mao Zedong suggested that in regard to the relationship between the party and the democratic parties it was necessary to practice the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision."

Here, I would like to raise a question for discussion, that is, are there any developments and changes in the contents and requirements of mutual supervision? If there are some developments and changes, what are their specific features?

Let us examine these developments and changes from the following respects:

First, let us examine them from the class condition of our society. What I mean by class condition mainly refers to the condition of the bourgeoisie and an antithesis of the proletariat. China's bourgeoisie consisted of two sections, the comprador bourgeoisie which was dependent on imperialism and the national bourgeoisie. In the new democratic revolution, China's comprador bourgeoisie was overthrown politically and was expropriated economically. After the comprador bourgeoisie was eliminated, what remained as representative of the capitalist production relations was the national bourgeoisie. China's democratic parties are political groups which mainly take the national bourgeoisie as their social base and which reflect the interests and opinions of the national bourgeoisie. Since the national bourgeoisie still had a dual character after our country entered the period of socialism and since our party has exercised the correct leadership and implemented the correct policy, generally speaking, the democratic parties accept the leadership of the Communist Party and support the general and specific policies of the party and the people's government. Under such a historical condition, the suggestions and criticisms by the democratic parties to the Communist Party are generally actuated by the good motive to manage state affairs well. They also play a role in strengthening and improving the leadership of the party. However, the historical practice of the democratic parties shows that the path they have traversed has its twists and turns; they have not followed a straight line. This is not surprising because these twists and turns are exactly the concrete reflections of the dual character of the national bourgeoisie. In "On the Ten Major Relationships" Comrade Mao Zedong said that, as far as the majority of the democratic parties are concerned, "they are in opposition, and yet not in opposition, often proceeding from being in opposition to not being in opposition." "Opposition" reflects the negative side of the national bourgeoisie but, under the concrete condition of the people's democratic dictatorship in our country and due to the correct leadership and work of the Communist Party, the positive side of the national bourgeoisie often develops into the dominant position and shows their "not being in opposition" and their support and cooperation. Of course, it does not mean that all people in the democratic parties are like this, nor are they so on every problem. After the capitalist class in our country ceased to exist as a class, mutual supervision between the party and the democratic parties which originally had the character of dealing with class contradictions or the nature of class struggle also disappeared in its wake. The great majority of the former national bourgeois elements have joined the ranks of socialist laborers. The fundamental change in the social base of the democratic parties has turned them into a political ally of some socialist laborers and other patriots supporting socialism. A conflict of fundamental interests no longer exists between them and the Communist Party and, under such a historical condition, mutual supervision has developed and changed into a socialist cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party. Naturally, there are also some contradictions between the two, and the suggestions and criticisms on handling these contradictions can also be fairly acute at times, but they will not and should not exceed this overall requirements, namely, socialist cooperation. To sum it up, in the new historical period, mutual supervision between the party and the democratic parties has a new feature and it is wrong not to acknowledge it.

Second, let us examine these developments and changes from the aspect of the focal point of the party's work. The period from October 1949 when the PRC was founded to 1956 was a historical period in which the CCP led the people of the whole country to basically complete socialist transformation. In this period, the party was also engaged in the rehabilitation of the national economy and in economic construction in a planned way, but the principal work was to realize socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production. In 1956 when this principal work was basically completed, the eighth national CCP congress correctly pointed out that our fundamental task should be shifted to the protection and development of the productive forces under the new production relations. In the decade that followed, the party led the people in switching to all-round and large-scale socialist construction and accumulated valuable experience in this respect. However, the leftist mistakes in the guiding policy of the party obstructed more and more the implementation of the line of the eighth national CCP congress. The "Cultural Revolution" brought about the greatest setbacks and losses since the founding of the PRC to the party, the state and the people. It was not until December 1978, when the CCP Central Committee convened the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and started to conscientiously correct in an all-round way the leftist mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" and those which occurred before it, that the party had the necessary conditions to make the strategic policy decision to shift the focal point of work to the socialist modernization and started to put it into practice in a planned way. Mutual supervision between the party and the democratic parties is closely related with the central task of the party. When the main task of the party was the socialist transformation (and at the same time to engage in the socialist construction), the suggestions and criticisms of the democratic parties to the party naturally centered on the socialist transformation and involved other major issues of state affairs. The mutual supervision in this stage as viewed from the aspect of the democratic parties, unavoidably reflected the dual character of the national bourgeoisie as they were still in the process of fundamental transformation. In this stage and in the following period, due to the interference of the leftist mistakes, our party was unable to implement the party's policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" with the democratic parties and was unable, therefore, to bring into full play the positive role of the democratic parties in every respect, particularly in socialist construction. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee brought order out of chaos and fully reaffirmed the shift of the focal point of work. This made it necessary for the mutual supervision to center on socialist modernization. Now, the party and the democratic parties do not have a conflict of fundamental interests, but a common struggle, that is, to build our country into a modern and powerful socialist country which is highly democratic and culturally advanced. The mutual supervision which is being practiced at present and will continue to be practiced in the future should take this as a starting point as well as the end result. The number of the members of the democratic parties cannot be regarded as big, but the proportion of experts, scholars and those who have production skills and management experience and understand the situation in foreign countries from all walks of life within the total number is considerably large. Their patriotic zeal is very high and they are willing to contribute all their knowledge and skills to the cause of our country's construction. This is their commendable aspiration and it is urgently needed by the party. To engage in modernization, we need professional knowledge and skills. At one time we did some stupid things in this respect, and one of the reasons was that decisions were made without the input of those with professional knowledge. In view of this fact, it is necessary for the party to "have serious consultations with the democratic parties and non-party personages on major issues of state affairs and respect their opinions and those of experts from various fields." This is the main content and requirement of mutual supervision between the party and the democratic parties under the new historical condition.

ANHUI FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES MINING MEETING

OW211645 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] On 20 August the Huainan mining bureau held a meeting at the (Qing Yi) coal mine to exchange the experiences of coal mines in implementing the economic responsibility system. The (Qing Yi) coal mine passed on its advanced experience in this respect.

Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, he praised the (Qing Yi) coal mine for the way it has implemented the economic responsibility system. He stressed: In implementing the economic responsibility system, the industrial and commercial enterprises in various places should proceed from their actual conditions and not act in a hasty, careless manner. It is necessary to establish strict rules and regulations, taking into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu called on workers and staff members on the coal front throughout the province to conscientiously study and implement the documents and guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee and, as masters of the country, produce more coal and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

FUJIAN COMMENDS MILITIA POLITICAL COMMISSARS

OW211705 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Military District recently issued a circular commending a number of county and district party committee secretaries who, as concurrent first political commissars of people's armed forces departments, have carried forward the fine tradition of the party of taking care of the armed forces and worked wholeheartedly and conscientiously to make a success of militia work.

These commended concurrent first political commissars have conscientiously studied and implemented the party's principles and policies, firmly carried out instructions from higher authorities on militia work, conscientiously fulfilled their duties as first political commissars and placed militia work on the agenda of the local party committees. They have actively strengthened organization and leadership, constantly studied new situations and problems, simultaneously grasped production and people's armed forces affairs, supported the building of the people's armed forces departments, paid attention to selecting and training full-time people's armed forces cadres and mobilized all departments to create good conditions for militia building in terms of manpower and material and financial resources. They have thus promoted militia work and gained fairly good results and experience.

The circular calls on all concurrent first political commissars and the vast numbers of cadres of people's armed forces departments throughout the province to learn from them, regard militia building as a part of the four modernizations program, mobilize and organize all party and government departments, make concerted efforts to promote militia work, constantly make new achievements and create new experiences and do a still better job in militia building.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN PRIVATE LAND--Fuzhou, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--The Fujian Provincial People's Government has decided to turn over more than 20 million mu of barren hills to the province's 4 million peasant households as private hilly land, averaging 4-5 mu per household. The private hilly land can be used only to plant trees, tea, fruit or grass but not other crops. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0041 GMT 21 Aug 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG FUEL CONSERVATION--During the first 7 months of this year industrial departments in Zhejiang conserved 450,000 dun of coal. This included 280,000 dun of coal and 700,000 dun of cinders and gangue, an equivalent of 150,000 dun of coal. [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 81 OW]

GUANGDONG COMMENTATOR ON DRUG, PROSTITUTION BANS

HK211358 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "An Important Measure for Preserving Socialist Morality"]

[Text] The provisional regulations banning the peddling and taking of drugs and the provisional regulations banning brothels and prostitution promulgated and implemented by the Guangdong Provincial People's Government in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress are two important measures for preserving social order and good social morality. They reflect the people's demands and are important laws for banning the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes in Guangdong.

The peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes are evils left over from the old society. During the early postliberation period, the Chinese Government promulgated laws and adopted measures to ban drugs and prostitution and quickly reformed large numbers of drug addicts and prostitutes of the old society. This was a good turn done by the people's government which won the warm support of the people and the praises of international public opinion.

However, the socialist morality has seriously degenerated as a result of the decade-long upheaval. In recent years, with the door further opened to the outside world, the influence of the bourgeois way of life has increased and the poison of the capitalist society has spread to our province, and our public security work has not kept pace with the development of the situation. This gives the criminals a chance to sneak in and the dregs of society a chance to come to the surface again. The peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes which had been stamped out for many years have recently revived in some big and medium-sized cities in our province. It should be pointed out that a handful of lawless persons outside our province have entered our province under cover of various legal capacities to seduce women by means of money and material goods and to carry out such evil activities as abducting and selling women, persuading women to prostitute themselves and peddling drugs. Taking advantage of our province's location adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and its easy accessibility, some international drug peddling cliques take our province as a transfer post for trafficking drugs for huge profits. The law-defying elements in Guangdong collude with those outside the province. For this reason, new and complicated conditions have emerged in the struggle to ban the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes. They deserve our close attention.

Although the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes have occurred only in a few localities, they have still seriously damaged social order, made inroads on the people's thinking, corrupted social morality, poisoned the minds of some weak-willed youths and teenagers, and harmed our country's political reputation. The masses, including the patriotic Overseas Chinese and the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, are deeply concerned about and keenly regret this. To preserve social order, protect the people's physical and mental health and develop a socialist spiritual civilization, it is imperative to firmly struggle against the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes to strictly deal with them and to stop them from spreading.

According to the provisional regulations promulgated and implemented by the provincial people's government, those who have violated the criminal laws forbidding the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes should be severely punished in compliance with the relevant articles of the criminal law. Those who have acted against the law but have not committed a criminal offense should be warned, subjected to disciplinary detention, fined or reformed through labor.

The main targets of our attack are those who collude with people outside the province in manufacturing, trafficking and peddling drugs; the drug-peddling cliques and their ring-leaders; those who force, seduce or permit women to prostitute themselves; the hooligans who abduct, sell or dally with women, and so forth. The women who engage in prostitution are lawbreakers. They are also victims. They should be dealt with seriously and be educated and redeemed. Those who refuse to repent after repeated education should be reformed through forced labor for a period of time so as to urge them to turn over a new leaf. Those who have been reformed are not to be discriminated against so that their work, study and daily lives will not be adversely affected.

In banning the peddling and taking of drugs and the activities of brothels and prostitutes, it is necessary to firmly implement the policy of relying on the masses and integrating the masses with the public organs concerned. While social order is being strengthened at present, various localities should widely publicize the regulations promulgated by the provincial government, intensively educate the masses in the legal system and the socialist morality and arouse the masses to fight illegal and criminal activities. The public security and judicial departments must take the regulations as an instrument to strengthen social order, to inspect and ban the illegal and criminal activities and to punish the offenders and criminals. We must strengthen the socialist legal system and mobilize and rely on the masses to wipe out the evils of drugs and prostitution.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG COMMERCIAL CHIEFS CONFERENCE--A provincial conference of the chiefs of industry and commerce administration bureaus in Guangdong was recently held. The conference published incomplete statistics revealing that the total number of Guangdong's individual industrial and commercial undertakings in the urban and rural areas has recently increased to more than 119,000. The figure showed an increase of 100 percent compared with 1965 before the Cultural Revolution. Nonetheless, it still lagged far behind the figure of 560,000 in the 1950's. The conference decided to further relax the policy and support the development of individual industrial and commercial undertakings. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Jul 81 HK]

GUANGDONG METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY--With the approval of the departments concerned, the Guangdong provincial metallurgical industry department will implement from this year to 1985 the system of full responsibility for submitting profits to the state. The system will remain unchanged for 5 years. This is the first unit in the province to implement the system. The provincial metallurgical industry department is one of the units which submits most profits to the state. The system will greatly inspire the enthusiasm of the cadres and workers on the metallurgical front. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jul 81 HK]

GUANGDONG ENTERPRISES' INCOME--The total income of Guangdong Province's commune and brigade enterprises in the first half of this year was 2.15 billion yuan, 28 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 15 Aug 81 HK]

HENAN DAILY-USE PRODUCTS--Henan has decided to produce 15 kinds of daily-use mechanical and electrical products, including bicycles, sewing machines, clocks, watches, television sets, radio sets, tape recorders, washing machines, cameras, electrical fans, electrical meters, calculators, water meters, air conditioners, refrigerators and lamps. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jul 81 HK]

HENAN RAPESEED OIL PROCUREMENT--According to statistics, by 25 July, Henan Province had procured and stored in warehouses 101.95 million jin of rapeseed oil this year, 13.57 million jin more than in 1980 and 52.32 million jin more than in the corresponding period of last year, 1.05 times up. The province has 4.4 million mu of fields sown to rape this year. Despite serious drought this year, the per mu and total yields of the main production areas are more than last year because of good field management. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 81 HK]

SICHUAN MILITIA PRAISED FOR FLOOD RELIEF WORK

0W240619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--Nearly 450,000 militiamen in Sichuan, acting as a shock brigade in the struggle to combat the flood and carry out rescue and relief work, made important contributions to saving people's lives and property. The Chengdu PLA units recently issued a circular commending their deeds.

Sichuan Province was hit by continuous torrential rainfall and severe floods with rapidly swollen rivers in July. Over 448,000 militiamen individually participated in the struggle against the flood throughout the province. According to incomplete statistics, militiamen in various localities saved over 33,000 people in distress, helped 33,800 people move to safe districts and saved more than 117,000 dun of grain, commodities, chemical fertilizer and other supplies.

When the flood peak appeared in Chongqing, more than 50,000 militiamen fought day and night on all fronts according to instructions. They saved over 3,000 people, helped more than 7,500 households move and transported over five million jin of grain and some 18,000 dun of supplies to safety.

The Liziyyida railway brigade along the Chengdu-Kunming railway was damaged by a landslide which overturned a train. When the militiamen guarding the railway heard about this incident, they immediately reported the situation to the higher authorities and joined the railway workers in carrying out rescue and relief work. Five militiamen, including platoon leader Sha Mingquan, braved the danger of being swept away by landslides and climbed into the railway carriage in darkness to save 19 passengers in distress and many pieces of baggage and supplies. After that, they helped the PLA fighters who had rushed to the scene with rescue and relief work.

More than 30,000 militiamen in Mianyang Prefecture have worked hard to protect and reinforce over 30 water reservoirs. A large number of militiamen in Chongqing, Neijiang, Jiangjin, Yibin, Nanchong, Fuling and Wanxian and other localities have stood guard and set up sentries along the streets in cities and towns, at traffic junctions, in banks and warehouses and in industrial and mining enterprises to strike at the evil elements who take advantage of the troubled situation and engage in theft and robbery and to maintain social order. They were warmly praised by the masses.

After the flooding had receded, several thousand militiamen in Yuayuan, Jianyang and other counties organized shock brigades to repair houses and roads, dredge drainage channels, clean up the filth and mud and take the lead in resuming production and rebuilding their homeland.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES CURBS ON ECONOMIC CORRUPTION

HK230641 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 20 August commentator's article: "Resolutely Curb Unhealthy Trends in Commodity Circulation"]

[Text] The article notes: The State Council recently issued a circular on curbing unhealthy trends in commodity circulation. The circular has expressed the demand of all the party members, cadres and masses and is very much in tune with the will of the people. The various unhealthy trends pointed out in the circular are also present and pose serious problems in our province.

We must attach great importance to them. However, the responsible comrades of some leadership organs and enterprises regard the unhealthy trends as something quite natural. They do not think they are wrong, and have actually adopted a noninterference policy. Moreover, they have even personally participated in the activities and associated with the evil-doers. This kind of attitude is utterly wrong.

In summing up our experience in socialist construction since the founding of the PRC, we have realized that it is necessary to implement the readjustment policy and enliven the economy. However, it is absolutely forbidden to develop unhealthy trends in the name of enlivening the economy.

The article notes: In enlivening the economy, we must resolutely uphold the socialist system. The various unhealthy trends in commodity circulation have not only made the state or collective economic units suffer economic losses, but have also corrupted the cadres' thinking and undermined social values. Seeking private gains at public expense in commodity circulation, giving and accepting bribes and squandering and embezzling the material wealth created by the masses in fact constitute a kind of disguised exploitation. They are all incompatible with our socialist system.

The article notes: In enlivening the economy, we must correctly handle the relations between the state, the enterprises and the individual. In developing unhealthy trends in commodity circulation, turning large public interests into small public interests and turning public interests into private interests, the enterprises may increase their incomes. But the state suffers financial losses. Therefore, we are in fact enhancing a part but undermining the overall situation, thus hindering the development of our socialist economy.

At present, certain enterprises that have expanded their decisionmaking powers should particularly pay attention to the overall situation of the state's interests. If we develop the unhealthy trends under the pretext of exercising our decisionmaking powers and increasing the enterprises' incomes, then we will fundamentally change the object and significance of expanding our decisionmaking powers.

The article notes: In enlivening the economy, we must strengthen economic supervision and inspection. While resolutely implementing economic readjustment, restructuring our systems, appropriately expanding the decisionmaking powers of economic units and enlivening the economy, we must strengthen and bring into play the functions and powers of supervisory and inspection departments. We must urge the economic units to follow the state's policies, laws and decrees, subordinate themselves to the state's unified plans, strictly implement financial and economic discipline, protect the legitimate rights and interests of economic units, block loopholes in commodity circulation and resolutely stop and correct all unhealthy trends and illegal practices in procurement and marketing activities. We must strictly handle those who violate financial and economic discipline and the state's policies, laws and decrees, and punish by law those who violate the criminal code.

The article notes in conclusion: To curb the unhealthy trends in commodity circulation, the leadership cadres at all levels must do a good job of taking the lead. To bring about great order across the land, we must first rectify ourselves. So long as the leadership cadres at all levels practice proper work style themselves earnestly practice what they preach, strictly observe party discipline and state laws, and struggle boldly against the illegal acts of a small number of party members and cadres and various unhealthy trends and evil practices, we should have little difficulty in correcting the unhealthy trends in commodity circulation.

YUNNAN PARTY SCHOOL HEAD VIEWS CURRENT PROBLEMS

HK211458 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Summary] The national forum on education in politics and economics in the party schools was held in Kunming on 18 August. At the forum, Comrade Li Qiming, second secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and head of the Yunnan provincial party school, spoke. He said: In the future, our party must concentrate all its energy on grasping two important things: 1) promoting economic work and 2) building socialist spiritual civilization. In order to achieve these goals, we must uphold party leadership and strengthen the party's ideological and political work. "Since the smashing of the gang of four and particularly since the third plenary session, the party's fine traditions have been greatly restored and developed. Party work style has been gradually corrected and the social atmosphere has gradually improved. The ideological appearance of the party organizations and the entire cadre force is very promising." However, we still face many problems and the three main ones are: party work style, the social atmosphere and social order. It is necessary for us to find solution to these three problems before we can promote economic production. This situation also holds true for Yunnan Province.

Comrade Li Qiming said: "There is an unsavory trend at present and three kinds of people are being isolated. They are those who resolutely uphold the spirit of the third plenary session, those who work enthusiastically such as model workers and pace setters, and those who dare to speak the truth and correct things." In many places, people are not working in accordance with the policies and demands of the party, and are too timid to reveal mistakes and corrupt practices. Many people confuse criticism with sticking labels on others. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish between criticism and labeling others. Criticism and self-criticism are characteristics of our party and are our party's fine traditions. We must uphold the practice of criticism and self-criticism.

Comrade Li Qiming said: "In order to uphold the four basic principles, we must, in the first place, uphold party leadership. However, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work in order to uphold party leadership." We must constantly grasp party leadership and must not slacken our vigilance. "Currently, a new trend of promoting liberalization, deviating from socialism and party leadership has gained ground among a small number of people in the literary and artistic circles and the theoretical circles, and among a small number of young students. Besides this, ideological problems are found in a large number of people inside the party." Many people are still promoting the practice of factionalism. Thus, this demands that we employ the powerful weapons of criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the instructions of Comrade Hu Yaobang to correct these mistakes.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Qiming said: Economic work will be successfully promoted so long as the leadership groups have the correct ideology and proceed with their work in the correct way.

ZHANG ZHIXIU SPEAKS AT YUNNAN PLA CULTURAL MEETING

HK220322 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Summary] A symposium of cultural activity centers of the Kunming PLA units was held at a certain regiment from 17 to 20 August, to sum up the units' new experiences in promoting cultural and physical cultural activities. Commander Zhang Zhixiu made an important speech at the meeting. "He demanded that the commanders and fighters resolutely implement the two glorious tasks for the PLA put forward by CCP Central Committee Chairman Comrade Hu Yaobang when inspecting the Jinan PLA units: 1) the PLA must become the great steel wall defending the motherland's modernization drive; 2) the PLA must be the leader in building socialist spiritual civilization. He urged the comrades attending the meeting to learn from each other's good points to make up for their own weak ones, sum up and popularize experiences and vigorously promote cultural and physical cultural activities, to help to enhance the units' combat-effectiveness."

ZHOU HUI PRESIDES AT NEI MONGGOL CCP CONFERENCE

SK230549 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee held a work conference from 3 to 22 August organizing participants to conscientiously study the resolution and documents of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and repeatedly study and thoroughly discuss major questions concerning the situation as a whole in light of the actual situation concerning work and ideology so as to enable them to distinguish right from wrong, unite in their thinking in accordance with the guidelines of the sixth plenary session and enhance their solidarity and confidence.

The participants held that thoroughly studying and implementing the guidelines of the sixth plenary session will be our central task for a relatively long period. The most important thing now is to distinguish right from wrong and unify our thinking on major questions concerning the situation as a whole. For example, correctly assessing the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought is a key question to be studied as well as a question drawing universal attention from not only our country but also foreign countries. The resolution states that Comrade Mao Zedong's merits are primary and his errors secondary. This assessment conforms to the facts and is very accurate. Therefore, the banner of Mao Zedong Thought must be held aloft.

The participants held that the reelection and election of new principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee is completely correct, timely and desired by the party and the people. They said: The newly elected leading body of the CCP Central Committee comprises both proletarian revolutionaries of older generations who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect and relatively young and strong comrades who have undergone the long trials of protracted revolution and construction. If we consider the resolution of the sixth plenary session as an ideological weapon in uniting the party in accordance with the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since its third plenary session, the personnel transfers must be considered an organizational guarantee for continuously and steadily implementing the line, principles and policies adopted by the third plenary session.

Attending the conference were principal leading comrades of party, government and army organs; party secretaries and mayors of various leagues and municipalities; and principal responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus under regional organs. Also attending were responsible comrades of banner and county CCP committees who were attending the study class sponsored by the regional CCP Committee.

There were three items on the agenda of the conference: first, to study and implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee; second, to study and relay the directive of the CCP Central Committee on work in Nei Monggol; and third, to discuss and make arrangements for major work at present and in the coming winter and spring.

Comrade Zhou Hui presided over the conference. Leading Comrades Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo and Kong Fei spoke at the conference.

Further Report on Conference

SK250727 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The recent regional CCP Committee work conference relayed and studied the CCP Central Committee's directives on the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's work. Participants unanimously supported the guidelines of the central directives and decided to strengthen unity, heighten spirit and strive to do a better job in building Nei Monggol. Comrade Ting Mao addressed the conference.

Comrade Zhou Hui made a summing-up speech. He said: The history of revolution and construction in Nei Monggol is one of unity and common struggle of the working people of various nationalities. All our undertakings will smoothly advance if we achieve a unity between various nationalities and between the people from all sectors. Our undertakings would remain stagnant or go backwards if we ignored unity and the people of various nationalities would suffer common disasters if unity were disrupted. These historical experiences and lessons should not be forgotten.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Cadres of Han nationality should foster a correct idea that all work in Nei Monggol would not be smoothly carried out if they diverged from the minority people. Likewise, cadres of minority nationalities should also foster this idea that no good work would be achieved in Nei Monggol without the cooperation of cadres of Han nationality. He stressed: Cadres of Han nationality should regularly study history, conduct investigations and studies and deeply understand the feelings of the Mongolian people and other minority nationalities.

He said: The Mongolian people and other minority people in Nei Monggol were badly persecuted during the Great Cultural Revolution. Some cadres and the masses of Han nationality were also persecuted. However, in terms of feelings, their wounds were not as serious. This has deeply affected the people's ideology and feelings. Therefore, I hope that all cadres of the Han nationality will understand and sympathize with the minority people, depend on one another for survival and treat them as dearly as beloved brothers.

The conference concluded: In the process of studying the guidelines of the sixth plenum, we must also study and implement the central directives. This is one of our important tasks. We must do this important work well, do it actively and earnestly and in a planned and step-by-step way. At present, we must organize banner and county leading cadres at and above regimental level to earnestly study and deeply understand these guidelines and achieve mastery through a comprehensive study in light of reality.

SHANXI COUNTY LEADERS STUDY RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK171018 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Report: "The Provincial CCP Committee Holds a Conference of County CCP Committee Secretaries"]

[Text] The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of county CCP Committee secretaries from 6 to 10 July to discuss and study the problems in establishing and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems in our province and problems in developing diversification in rural areas. At the conference, Vice Provincial Governors Huo Fan and Zhao Lizhi successively reported on our province's situation since the establishment of agricultural production responsibility systems and on the development of diversification in the rural areas; 14 counties such as Wenxi, Shouxian, Lishi, Shenchi, Jixian and others introduced their experiences. The participating comrades held serious and heated discussions.

The participating comrades held: Shanxi Province's situation has been very promising since the establishment of the agricultural production responsibility systems. The situation has developed greatly particularly since the holding of the central work conference last December and the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee's work conference in January. Currently, the three responsibility systems of unified management, linking remuneration to output and assigning production quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for completing a task have become the major forms of production responsibility systems practiced. The establishment of these three and other forms of the responsibility systems which link remuneration to output have strengthened the peasants' enthusiasm in proceeding along the socialist road, and simultaneously achieved great emancipation of the productive forces.

Our province was hit by a serious drought in the first half of this year. However, due to the implementation of the responsibility systems, it appears that the wheat harvest will be quite good and the watering of fields and the sowing of autumn crops have been accomplished at a relatively fast rate. The masses have said: "The situation of agricultural production is good due to the implementation of the production responsibility systems. The system of linking remuneration to output is great and could not have been accomplished so well without this responsibility system." Since the agricultural production responsibility systems are still developing and changing, the peasants are trying various forms of production systems in order to find the one most suited to their locality. In light of the trend of development, we can see: 1) The number of places where the system of linking remuneration to output is implemented is on the increase, and conversely the number of places where the system of linking remuneration to output is not implemented has decreased. 2) Among the various forms of the responsibility systems, the forms of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, assigning production quotas to each household and assigning households full responsibility for completing a task have developed the fastest. 3) Due to the need to develop diversification, there is a growing demand to establish the responsibility system of signing contracts for specialized production in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. The establishment and perfection of the agricultural production responsibility systems is now encouraging the establishment and perfection of responsibility systems in other trades. Our leaders at all levels must clearly understand the situation, master the characteristics and exercise better leadership in accordance with the situation to better promote the agricultural production responsibility systems.

The participating comrades enthusiastically discussed the responsibility system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task, which has gained the support of the peasants because it concerns their direct interest, explicitly states responsibilities and is easy to implement. However, some comrades doubt whether the form of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task accords with the socialist orientation and they have put forth the question of whether or not the form of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task can be practiced beyond the scope of poor production teams. Is the implementation of the form of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task a low-class and backward measure? Through discussions on this, all the participating comrades of the conference found solutions to the following problems:

1. On the nature of the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task. The system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task as practiced in our province has absorbed some of the characteristics of the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output. It upholds the public ownership system of the means of production, upholds unified planning, unified distribution and unified utilization of the large-scale agricultural machines and water conservancy projects of the production teams and upholds the integration of the interests of the state, collective and individual. Therefore, it is still socialist collective agriculture. This responsibility system differs from other kinds of responsibility systems only in its method of distribution, not in nature. The implementation of the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task does not imply practicing individual production. When the peasants now demand the implementation of the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task, they are not shaking off the socialist road, but are shaking off egalitarianism, breaking free of the trammels which restrained them from being the masters of their own homes and casting off excessive and straitened control which violated the principle of acting in light of local conditions. The system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task is not divorced from the principle of remuneration according to labor. On the contrary, it has further maintained the principle of remuneration according to labor and more labor more reward, bringing more benefits to hard-working commune members.

2. Can the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task be implemented beyond the scope of teams "that rely on others in three respects?" We should acknowledge that our province has scored remarkable achievements in agriculture since the founding of the state and that the situation has greatly changed since the third plenary session. However, up to now, the production level in a large number of places is still very low and the situation of the development of diversification is poor. Manual labor is still prevalent, the income of the peasants is low and the number of poor teams is very large. On the other hand, many places do not pay much respect to the peasants' position of being the masters of their own houses. Under these conditions, the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task is the most attractive in poor places where a lot of mistakes are found in the work of the cadres. Simultaneously, even in the progressive teams and teams which have fair conditions, egalitarianism is still found in labor and in calculating income and a lot of problems are found in the cadres' work because in the past the "leftist" influence created an overconcentration of power and commune members were tightly bound. It is not easy at all to overcome these defects. However, the peasants held that the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task is a good remedy for these defects. Therefore, the scope for the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task cannot be solely limited to teams "relying on others in three respects" but should be determined by the peasants' will. When the peasants request the implementation of the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task, we must not be apprehensive and let go of their hands and strengthen our leadership over it. For us not to be apprehensive means that we have faith that the peasants will proceed along the socialist road and will not parcel out the land and promote individual production. For us to let go of the peasants' hands means that we should stop setting up defenses for everything to forbid the peasants from doing this or that. We must actively and enthusiastically work in accordance with the peasants' will and exercise leadership over the implementation of production responsibility systems which they decide to adopt. However, we must not allow the peasants to spontaneously promote the responsibility systems. Thus, it will be conducive to consolidating the collective economy and to carrying out necessary unified management. We have a very explicit orientation for guiding the peasants' advancement, and the various rural policies formulated since the third plenary session focus on fully mobilizing the peasants' enthusiasm under the premise of upholding the socialist road. We must step up our political and ideological work and adopt a communist stand to teach the peasants how to advance. However, regarding the peasants' demand for implementation of various kinds of responsibility systems, we must not adopt the practice of "blocking" or simply avoiding if one system should prove to be inappropriate. The peasants will follow us as long as the party's principles and policies are correct. When the peasants support the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session, it implies that they are upholding the socialist road. Our party organizations at all levels must think in the same way as the peasants do and must integrate strengthening party leadership and respecting the peasants' decisionmaking rights.

3. We must uphold the principle of acting in light of local conditions, exercising guidance according to each category and opposing doing everything in a rigid way regardless of local conditions. Only if we act in light of local conditions and exercise guidance according to each category, can we proceed in everything in a realistic way. However, allowing the peasants to choose their form of responsibility system is not contradictory to the principles of acting in light of local conditions, exercising guidance according to each category and opposing doing everything in a rigid way regardless of local conditions. On the contrary, it is a significant way to implement the principle of acting in light of local conditions and exercising guidance according to each category. The principle of acting in light of local conditions and exercising guidance according to each category must be implemented under the provision of giving the masses the freedom to choose among the responsibility systems. This is because it is the peasants who understand the local conditions best. We must not force the peasants to choose a responsibility system in accordance with our classification and similarly the leading organs cannot make an absolute classification regarding the basic levels.

There is a question of whether the various forms of production responsibility systems can be classified as progressive, backward, high-class or low-class. Some people say that the systems of fixing production quotas and recording work points and assigning production quotas to each work team and linking remuneration to output are advanced, while the systems of assigning responsibility to each laborer and linking remuneration to output, assigning production quotas to each household and assigning households full responsibility for completing a task are backward. In the discussions, the participating comrades held that this view is wrong. We must not draw an absolute line between progressive and backward regarding the various forms of the production responsibility systems. We must judge the level of progressiveness of the responsibility systems by the economic benefits, and by whether they accord with the level of the production forces, but we can never judge by the form of the responsibility system itself. If we mechanically affix progressive to some forms, we are discouraging the proceeding of everything from reality and are encouraging the tendency to pursue formality. We must uphold the viewpoint which accords with the various levels of the productive forces in various areas and permits the coexistence of various forms of diversification, various labor organizations and various methods of calculating income. We cannot think that the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task is backward. And similarly, it is certainly wrong for us to think that people have not emancipated their minds when they do not promote the system of assigning households full responsibility for completing a task.

All the participating comrades enthusiastically discussed the question of developing diversification in rural areas. According to the instructions of the principal leading comrades, it is necessary to grasp two cardinal links at the same time. This is the basic device for developing agriculture which accords with our province's actual situation and the demands of the broad masses. Our province has corrected the unitary method of grain management since the third plenary session and has encouraged development of diversification. Now, not only have production brigades and production teams with an average per capita income reaching 300 yuan, 400 yuan and 500 yuan appeared, but counties and suburbs like Zuoyun County which increased their income by 200 percent in 2 years' time have appeared as well. At this conference, six counties described their experiences in developing diversification. However, we must still draw our attention to the fact that the level of income in our province is still very low, the level of collective distribution is average among all the provinces and municipalities throughout the country and the level of the peasant households' income from sideline production is below average compared to other provinces and municipalities. There are still more than 30 counties throughout the province of which the average per capita income is below 50 yuan. Diversification has not been rapidly developed and the various forms of responsibility systems have not been vigorously pushed forward on account of one thing--the influence of leftist mistakes. Some comrades have been worrying too much about the readjustment of the agricultural structure; some comrades are afraid to let go of the peasant, to mobilize the enthusiasm of individual commune members. Besides, some party committees have only stressed production and neglected promotion of sales, resulting in the situation of "grumbling everywhere because of shortages and excess goods simply being stockpiled." Therefore, we must further study the CCP Central Committee's documents on developing diversification in the rural areas, emancipate our minds, give play to our superiority and provide more opportunities for sales. It is necessary to consolidate the collective economy and increase the peasants' collective income; merely shouting slogans will not bring any fruitful results. We must, at the same time, vigorously develop the peasants' domestic economy. At present, we only have an insufficient understanding of the significance of the peasants' domestic economy and its potential. In the past, people always said that people would become more selfish when they were allowed to have private plots and that the practice of retaining private plots should be abandoned when the collective could solve its problems. It is necessary to free ourselves from this misconception. There will be a greater potential for development if the private plots, country fair trades and private labor are well coordinated. The peasants can run various specialized farms and can earn income without having to make any investments.

We must support the development of diversification. We have already scored remarkable results in the past in supporting economic diversification. Take the 28 counties in Shanxi Province for example. The average per capita grain distribution reached more than 300 jin in 1972 and amounted to more than 600 jin in 1979, and an area of more than 1 million mu was afforested in the recent years. We have to give greater support in the future both in terms of money and in terms of grain. Simultaneously, all areas must develop economic diversification with unified planning and in accordance with the policy to build up the rural areas. We must promptly deal with the demands of the masses.

The establishment of the agricultural production responsibility systems, in particular the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, is an economic reform. We must make full use of this reform to push forward our work in various aspects. The departments of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, farm machinery, water conservancy, commune and brigade enterprises and so on must implement this reform. In addition, financial and trade work in the rural areas must also implement it. A new look will emerge when everything is promoted; otherwise, the situation will become very passive. In order to grasp well these links, we must strengthen education for cadres, especially the basic-level cadres, and we must promote their enthusiasm. They are the strength on which we rely to push forward work in the rural areas, however, they are faced with changes in their ideology and work at present. In the past, we demanded that they carry out "severe criticism and struggle," but now, we demand that they manage the economy in accordance with the economic laws. Here, the question of shifting the focus of work and changing the method of work is involved. Therefore, it is necessary to do a good job of training the basic-level cadres. We must not put the blame on the basic-level cadres for the pernicious consequences of leftist mistakes. We must carry out positive education for them, criticize their mistakes and shortcomings, and launch criticism and self-criticism. In addition, we must solve their problems in daily life. We must encourage the progressive units which have made contributions to the country and the people in the past to continue to advance and help them overcome all existing shortcomings.

BRIEFS

BELJING LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Output value of Beijing's light and textile industries in the first half of this year was 8.5 percent more than during the same 1980 period, Beijing RIBAO reports today. Proportion of these two industries to the total industrial output value rose from 38.5 percent in the January-June period last year to 42.7 percent. Output of washing machines increased by 200 percent, TV sets 45.2 percent, radio sets 56.8 percent, kilowatt-hour meters 150 percent, sewing machines 21 percent, wristwatches 17 percent and woollen piece goods 16.3 percent. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 20 Aug 81 OW]

SHANXI WHEAT PRODUCTION--Taiyuan, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province reaped a bumper wheat crop this year. Total output reached 3.06 billion jin, an increase of 690 million jin over last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 21 Aug 81 OW]

TIANJIN HARBOR PICKETS--Tanggu District, Tianjin Municipality, is a harbor which handles many export and import transactions. The municipal authorities attach great importance to public security in this area. With the approval of the municipal people's government, the municipal Public Security Bureau recently stationed the Fifth People's Police Platoon to the district. Meanwhile, the district has established eight pickets in an effort to aid the district's public security. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Aug 81 SK]

MA WENRUI LEADS SHAANXI CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING

HK230615 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 5th Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Xian from 17 to 20 August. Committee Chairman Ma Wenrui stressed at the meeting: It is essential to improve the laxness and weakness in leadership, make efforts to promote economic work and work on the ideological front, boost material production and make a success of socialist spiritual civilization.

This meeting concentrated on discussing economic work. The meeting heard and discussed a report by Vice Governor Hui Shigong on the readjustment of the province's national economy this year, and a report by Vice Governor Jiang Yi on the state of execution of the 1981 budget in the first 7 months of the year. The meeting also discussed and approved appointments and dismissals.

Chairman Ma Wenrui presided at the meeting and made a speech at its conclusion on economic and political and ideological work. He pointed out: The province has scored initial success in economic readjustment. The trend of development of the entire economy is good. However there are still many difficulties and problems. We will have to go on making great efforts to fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plan. At present the overriding task is to do a good job in work in the next few months and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plan. While working hard to reap a bumper harvest in agriculture, we must pay particular attention to fulfilling plans in industry. We must therefore do a good job in the following tasks:

1. Strengthen (?specific) guidance. [words indistinct] The leading departments and cadres must set up responsibility systems, practice clear division of labor and be clear about their tasks. Leading cadres at all levels must regularly go down to the basic levels.
2. Strengthen ideological and political work. The rural areas, factories and all economic work departments must all put ideological and political work in the leading position. At present we must get a good grasp of studying the resolution.
3. Institute economic responsibility systems everywhere in a planned and prepared way.
4. Resolutely practice distribution according to work and overcome egalitarianism and the method of eating out of a big pot.
5. Strengthen the building of the leadership groups. [words indistinct] Those who seriously violate law and discipline and are gravely divorced from the masses must be transferred out of the leadership groups. Incompetents should be given other assignments as quickly as possible. Young cadres with good political conditions, who enjoy prestige among the masses and understand technology must be promoted to leading positions.

Speaking on ideological problems, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Shaanxi has made some improvements in ideological and political work since last year. However this work is still rather weak and ineffective. Certain leaders have by no means attached importance to it. Some of them have shifted from regarding political education as omnipotent to regarding material incentives as omnipotent. Whatever work is being done, they rely on increasing individual incomes. In political life, criticism cannot be unfolded. Some people regard criticism as beating people with clubs and struggling against them. They do not regard criticism and self-criticism as the party's fine tradition [words indistinct]. In fact there are certain trends towards attempting to shake off party leadership and depart from the socialist track. Some people wantonly publish sayings opposed to the four basic principles and advocate bourgeois liberalization. [words indistinct]

Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed: We must change the situation of lax and weak leadership over the ideological front. It is necessary to carry out the necessary criticism and education to deal with the social trend of thought that advocates departing from the socialist track and party leadership and pursuing bourgeois liberalization. We cannot regard all criticism as beating people with clubs and punishing them. We certainly cannot discard the weapon of criticism in political life. Of course, in launching criticism and self-criticism we must stick to the correct methods, seek truth from facts, set out the facts, speak reason and aim to help people. We must not apply simple and rough methods, carry out indiscriminate criticism, and organize a campaign. We must resolutely expose and hit at those remnants of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques who are still carrying out sabotage activities, elements hostile to socialism, and people who want to see the whole world in chaos. We must criticize and wipe out the poison of the fallacies they spread.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said in conclusion: We should do well in studying the resolution of the sixth plenary session, unify our understanding, strengthen unity, boost our spirits and do our work well.

FLOOD VICTIMS RESCUED IN SHAANXI PROVINCE

OW241419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Xian, August 24 (XINHUA)--Almost all of the 50,000 people stranded by flood waters in Hanzhong, Baoji and six other counties in southwest Shaanxi Province have been rescued and given temporary shelter, according to provincial flood control authorities.

Hanzhong, Liuba, Mianxian, Nanzheng, Ningqiang and Lueyang Counties of Hanzhong Prefecture in the Qingling Mountains, adjacent to flood ravaged Sichuan Province, suffered heavy rains in mid-July and were again hard hit by torrential rains between the 14th and 18th of this month. Rainfall averaged 200 millimeters in the area with Liuba County recording 322 millimeters. The Jialing and Han Rivers and their tributaries overflowed their banks in some places. Large tracts of low-lying fields were submerged and many houses collapsed. Landslides interrupted traffic on the Baoji-Chengdu and Yangpingguan-Ankang railway lines.

Some 40,000 people in Hanzhong Prefecture were stranded by the floods. Thirteen people were reported drowned. The city of Baoji, its suburbs and Fengxian County, west of Xian, were also inundated, bringing Shaanxi's flood victims to 50,000.

Relief operations have been mounted under a working team headed by Song Youtian, vice-governor of Shaanxi. A unit of the Chinese Air Force stationed in Hanzhong joined the rescue operations air dropping rubber rafts, food and other relief supplies to the victims.

BRIEFS

GANSU COUNSELOR SECTION--The plenary meeting held by the counselor section of the Gansu Provincial People's Government concluded on 21 August in Lanzhou. The counselor section was established in 1955 and closed in 1957 due to some leftist disturbances. It is an advisory body of the provincial people's government as well as an organ of our party's united front. At the meeting, Wang Bingxiang, deputy provincial governor and Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, was elected chairman of the section. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Aug 81 SK]

DENG XIAOPING TALKS TO MING PAO DIRECTOR

HK250830 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 25 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Deng Xiaoping Talks to MING PAO Director on 18 July"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 July (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with Cha Leung Yung, chairman and president of the Hong Kong newspaper MING PAO, and his family in the Fujian room of the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 18 July.

Deng Xiaoping greeted and welcomed the guests at the entrance of the Fujian room and posed for pictures with them. Cha Leung Yung told Deng Xiaoping that he had always admired Deng and that he felt greatly honored to meet him. Cha said the result of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was better than the people imagined it would be and the reaction in China and overseas was good.

Vice Chairman Deng told Cha Leung Yung that the plenary session was postponed because of the unfinished resolution. "We took almost 1 and 1/2 years to finish the document," he said. During the process of drafting the document, "we had repeated discussions, the largest one attended by 4,000 people. The resolution should stand the test of history."

Deng Xiaoping continued: "The reason we wrote the resolution is to sum up our experiences, unify our thinking, unite to advance forward, make a realistic and appropriate summing-up of questions in the history of our party and then build the four modernizations whole-heartedly."

Deng Xiaoping said: "We have three things to do after the sixth plenary session: 1) to go on with the struggle against hegemonism and to safeguard world peace; 2) to realize the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland; 3) to do a good job of economic construction, which is the most important thing."

Deng said the sixth plenary session had dealt with two major issues: 1) adoption of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China; and 2) new arrangements in the leadership which would guarantee continuance of China's present policy.

Cha Leung Yung said that the resolution was good since it provided a realistic, candid and just solution to certain historic problems.

Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was also present.

XINHUA only reported the major parts of Deng Xiaoping's talk with Cha Leung Yung. The following is a more detailed report:

Vice Chairman Deng: You are most welcome to visit Beijing. Are you going to see other places?

Cha Leung Yung: Yes, we are going to Nei Monggol, Xinjiang, the three gorges of Changjiang, Shanghai, Hangzhou and so on. I have always admired you and feel greatly honored to meet you today.

Deng: I have heard your name for a long time. MING PAO always carries exclusive ideas. However, we disagree with some of them.

Cha: Yes, this is true. We have different views on certain issues.

Deng: (pointing at Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress): I suppose you talked about this yesterday.

Cha: Yes. The revered Mr Liao has explained the questions in detail and has also invited us dinner as well.

Deng (smiling): You all call him the revered Mr Liao but I call him Little Liao. (Asking Liao Chengzhi) Were you about 25 when we first met? (Liao Chengzhi smiled and nodded.) We all called him Little Liao at that time. We are all old now and I am even a few years older than Little Liao. Though I am 77, I am stronger and healthier than he. Little Liao was once seized by Zhang Guotao in the later period. Do you know Zhang Guotao?

Cha: I met him several times in Hong Kong.

Deng: Little Liao has a lot of talents: He can write articles and draw caricatures. There was no one else like him in the army of Zhang Guotao at that time and it was for this reason that Little Liao could escape from being executed.

Liao: The main reason was that I could use stencils.

Deng: It is very hot in Beijing this year. You'd better take off your coat. Let's not bother so much about punctilios. I am a rough person and greet my guests in clothes like this.

Cha: Very good. (He took off his coat.)

The Sixth Plenary Session and the Resolution

Deng: How do the overseas people view the sixth plenary session?

Cha: The general response to the decisions of the sixth plenary session was good and people were happy about the personnel changes. The resolution on certain problems, mainly the appraisal of Chairman Mao Zedong, was better stated than people imagined it would be. People did not expect some of the shortcomings and mistakes to be disclosed so extensively and so thoroughly. The resolution proved to be a candid, just and practical one.

Deng: There has been much speculation outside the country concerning the postponement of the sixth plenary session. Many people thought it was because of factional struggle, but they were wrong. The only reason for this was that we had spent almost 1 and 1/2 years completing the resolution. In the process of drafting the resolution, we had repeated discussions: The largest one was attended by 4,000 people and others by 1,000, several hundred or dozens of people. We had to be meticulous since the resolution has to stand the test of history. The Great Cultural Revolution and Mao Zedong Thought are two unavoidable issues of which we must make a clean breast. The appraisal of Mao Zedong Thought is very important since it not only influences China but also the whole world and in particular the Third World.

Cha: Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought are only principles and theories. However, concerning practical application, I think it is necessary to adapt to the national conditions and the specific situation of various countries.

Deng: Right. How many socialist ideas are there in the world? More than 100? To construct a socialist society, China must adopt the method which accords with our country's national conditions.

Perhaps some people are unhappy about the resolution. However, we must look ahead wholeheartedly and not get entangled in the past historical problems. Nevertheless, we cannot avoid making a clean breast of the historical problems. The reason we wrote the resolution is to sum up our experience, unify our thinking, make a realistic and appropriate summing-up of questions in the history of our party and then naturally, to build the four modernizations wholeheartedly.

We have three things to do after the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee: 1) to go on with the struggle against hegemonism and to safeguard world peace; 2) to realize the return of Taiwan to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of the reunification of the motherland; 3) to do a good job of economic construction.

Economic Construction Is the Most Important Task

Cha: In my opinion, economic development and improvement of the people's living standards in mainland China are the most fundamental factors accounting for the great cause of reunification of the motherland. They are more important than military action and united front work activities.

Deng: You are right. Among the three major tasks, the state's economic construction is the most significant and is the key link since well-developed economic construction will serve as the basis for the two other major tasks.

It is necessary to readjust our current economy. Many American economists and foreign experts hold the same idea that economic readjustment is essential in our country. It is necessary to make a steady readjustment. It does not matter if it takes a longer period of time and proceeds at a slow pace. More haste less speed! We can set the target of completing all readjustment tasks by the end of this century.

Cha: So long as there is advance and no retrogression every year, the pace of advance is less important.

Deng: This is true. I met with Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese prime minister, that year in this very room. Sitting where you are sitting now, he asked me: "China is building the four modernizations. But what is the target of the four modernizations?" I was a bit shocked and found the question difficult to answer in simple words. After thinking for a while, I said: "The target is to raise, by the end of this century, the average annual per capita income of the Chinese people to \$1,000." Of course, this would mean the present value of \$1,000. I was not making an irresponsible remark but I had grounds to support my statement. The current average annual per capita income of the Chinese people is \$250 which would be doubled in a decade's time and reach \$500, and then be doubled again in another decade's time and reach \$1,000. By then, we cannot say that they will be very rich, but they will at least be better off. Yet, we must be more practical. If we cannot accomplish our goal to the fullest extent but only accomplish 80 percent of our original planning, the average annual per capita income will reach \$800. By that time, the population of China will be about 1.2 billion. That means the gross national output will amount to \$1,000 billion.

The current gross national output of the United States definitely exceeds \$1,000 billion, and that of the Soviet Union and Japan is expected to do so by that time. However, for the Chinese people, that already represents a great leap forward.

Cha: Right. The actual value of \$1,000 billion varies in the United States, Japan, West Europe and China. The Chinese people are accustomed to living a plain life. Taking the situation 20 years from now into account, not every household will own one or two cars, and the expenses for rent, grain, clothing and so on are much cheaper.

Deng: It is true. We must ceaselessly improve the people's living standards. When the gross national output reaches \$1,000 billion, the improvement of the people's living standards will be greatly speeded up. The accumulated funds for reproduction each year is generally around 20 to 25 percent. Let us take a lower figure, such as 20 percent, into consideration. By then, there will be \$200 billion for production investment each year. Currently, the accumulated funds for investment each year are about 20 billion, 30 billion or 40 billion renminbi, with the greatest not exceeding 50 billion yuan; otherwise, the people's livelihood would be affected. We will be able to do many more things in the future when the accumulated investment will be increased by 600 to 700 percent. We will be able to build more schools when the funds set aside for education will be increased by 2 to 5 percent. Thus, we will be able to enhance the people's educational standards and cultivate more intellectuals. We must enhance both the material civilization and spiritual civilization at the same time.

Mr Cha is engaged in journalism and meets many people of various kinds. Can you give us an account of their ideas toward our work?

Guarantee Continuance of the Present Policy

Cha: The main point is: We hope the present policy will remain unchanged for a long time to come. People are quite worried. They are afraid that the present policy will be implemented for only a short time and will suddenly be changed. There have been too many changes in the past and people cannot set their minds at rest.

Deng: That is right. Most people at home have also put forth this view. The sixth plenary session dealt with two major issues. One was the adoption of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, and the other was making new arrangements in the leadership which guaranteed continuance of China's present policy.

Cha: Vice Chairman Deng, you could have become the party's chairman. But you have insisted on not taking up this post. You do not seek personal fame. This has rarely been seen in the history of China and the world. This is admirable.

Deng: Fame? I think I have it. What further fame do I expect? We must always look far and not be short-sighted.

I am still in good health and am not suffering from any illness. However, I am old. I can work only 8 hours per day. If I work longer, I feel tired. Hu Yaobang is 66 and is not very young. But he is in good health and is very energetic. Zhao Ziyang is 61. Are you also 61? You can work 12 to 13 hours per day. It will be all right for you to work even longer hours.

In order to achieve the four modernizations, our cadre system must also have four modernizations--cadres must be knowledgeable, specialized and younger, and cadre systems must be set up. This suggestion has been put forth by Comrade Chen Yun. This is a very good suggestion. We should act according to it, shouldn't we? However, I do not mean that cadres are useless once they become old. Old cadres are experienced. They have good ideas--some very valuable ones. They should be allowed to do little or no practical work.

People in leading positions should not be too busy. The busier they are, the worse things will turn out.

State Chairman

Cha: According to China's traditional political philosophy, state leaders should "govern by letting things take their own course." However, communists would not govern in this way. They want to "do something." However, it is good for leaders to remain calm and do less work.

Deng: Leaders should not put forth too many suggestions. If they continuously put forth suggestions that have not been well considered, the whole country will become chaotic. It is harmful for politicians to make too many suggestions. However, it is beneficial to both the state and the people for leaders to remain calm and peaceful.

Your MING PAO wants me to be state chairman. Well, I am not unqualified to be a state chairman. But I want to live a longer life and do more things for the people. If I become state chairman, I am afraid I will live a shorter life. At present, more than 120 countries have established diplomatic relations with China and leaders of these countries visit China every year. The state chairman has to meet these visitors, give banquets for them and see them off. Such social functions would consume a great deal of the state chairman's time and energy and make him exhausted.

Cha: Yes. Several years ago during the Great Cultural Revolution, I wrote some editorials in the hope that Premier Zhou Enlai would save some energy and would pay attention to his health. For example, whenever Sihanouk visited Beijing, Premier Zhou Enlai personally went to the airport to meet him, gave banquets for him and proposed toasts to him. It seems that these were unnecessary.

Deng: We do not go to the airport any more. However, we cannot avoid those functions as required by protocol. Otherwise, people will criticize us for being discourteous.

Cha: The best thing is to adopt a method that saves time and shows courtesy.

Deng: The issue on the post of state chairman is still being considered and no decisions have yet been made on it.

Mr Cha, what suggestions would you make regarding our work and policy?

The 10 years of Turmoil Caused Endless Disasters

Cha: Of course, there is no comparison between the present policy and work and those during the great Cultural Revolution and the period of the gang of four. Compared with those before the Great Cultural Revolution, they are more progressive. For example, in recruiting university students, class origin and family background are no longer being taken into consideration. Instead, academic results are being taken into consideration. This is a great change. We hope this will continue.

Deng: The Great Cultural Revolution confused the minds of everyone in China. The 10 years of turmoil adversely affected the growth of the whole generation. Every year, before the Great Cultural Revolution, more than 100,000 young people graduated from universities and hundreds of thousands of young people graduated from secondary schools. During the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, a large number of Red Guards were blindly causing trouble.

Cha: The 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution led to the loss of millions of capable people in China.

Deng: Since the smashing of the gang of four, this situation has not been completely changed. Training people is a long-term task. After the 10 years of destruction, it will take us at least 20 years to recover. The young people were used to creating disturbances in society during the Great Cultural Revolution. At that time, anarchism ran rampant and people became undisciplined. They thought it was heroic to do something unconventional and to act according to their own will. They thought they could enjoy democracy and freedom when no one interfered with them. In fact, violating discipline and imposing no restrictions on democracy were tantamount to destroying democracy. Before the Great Cultural Revolution, our party enjoyed high prestige. All people trusted the party and obeyed it. They were very disciplined. At that time, we also carried out economic readjustment and sent more than 20 million youths to work in the countryside. There was basically no problem. After the party issued the call, people immediately went to the countryside or the mountain areas. There were only a few exceptions. But during the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution, there was no party leadership and even no party. Now, the young people are concentrating on their studies and the situation has improved. We must adopt the method of guidance and education and deal with them in accordance with law. We should not force or suppress them.

Cha: In such a big country with such a large population, it is an arduous task to carry out economic construction. In order to mobilize all positive factors in carrying out the economic construction, it seems that attention should be paid to ability, knowledge and moral character while appointing and promoting people. Nonparty members should also be given equal opportunities.

Be Good at Assuming Leadership and Carry Out Self-Criticism

Deng: We need capable people to make contributions in all areas. We should not only recruit capable people in China but should also welcome foreign scientific technology and foreign experts. But the Communist Party should exercise leadership over them. The "four upholds" refers to upholding the socialist road, upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the leadership of the Communist Party and upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Among these "four upholds," upholding the leadership of the Communist Party is the most important.

Deng: Under the leadership of the CCP, the whole of China was unified, except for the province of Taiwan. Has the Kuomintang unified China? The KMT ruled China for 22 or 23 years--let us say 22 years. However, it has never unified China. The Chiangs--both the father and the son--have failed to do so. The CCP has unified the mainland of China. Thus, the CCP wants to persist in its leadership and to be good in exercising leadership. It has not been "good in exercising leadership" in the past and is now trying to do so. But the KMT has been even worse than us in exercising leadership. In the past, the KMT and the CCP cooperated twice, once during the northern expedition and again during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. The KMT and the CCP can cooperate for the third time. They can compete with each other. They can even lead together.

The CCP made gross mistakes in the past. We are now carrying out self-criticism and correcting our own mistakes. It is of great importance to admit one's own mistakes and correct them. "Self-criticism" is a principle put forth by Lenin. Marx did not say much about it. Chairman Mao developed three great principles: integrate with reality, maintain close ties with the masses and carry out self-criticism. This is not the principle of "criticism and self-criticism." It stresses "self-criticism." It is easy to criticize other people. Everyone can do that. But it is not easy to carry out self-criticism. Lenin died early. Neither Stalin nor Khrushchev could do it. It is meaningless to boast about oneself. If a woman is not beautiful and she wants to pose as a great beauty, she will look uglier. It is important to know one's own limitations. But it is not easy to do so.

Sino-American Relations

Cha: China has been persistent in struggling against hegemonism. At present, all countries the world over have a better and better understanding of the danger of the aggression and expansion carried out by hegemonists.

Deng: As far as international affairs are concerned, China has always taken the global strategic principles, rather than only its own interests, into consideration.

The United States thinks that China is seeking its favor. In fact, China is not seeking any country's favor. It only hopes to make concerted efforts with all other countries to safeguard world peace. When the Strait of Malacca is cut off, who will suffer the greatest loss?

Cha: Japan. The next one will be the United States.

Deng: Yes. China is willing to develop trade and relations with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. China is basically self-sufficient. However, in modern times, no country can adopt a closed-door policy. China hopes that Sino-American relations will further develop rather than retrogress. However, this should not be one-sided. If the United States adopts a wrong view, it will formulate a wrong policy. It is nothing serious even if the United States causes a retrogression in Sino-American relations. If worst comes to worst and the relations retrogress to those prior to 1972, China will not collapse. It did not collapse before 1972, much less will it collapse now. In the 1950's, we got some help from the Soviet Union. Later, we did not get any. But, have we not survived? The Chinese people have high aspirations. They will never bow and scrape and beg for help. Have the Chinese people not learned enough lessons since the opium war? When U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig came to China, I told him the same thing. In the interest of the whole world and in the interest of the Chinese and the Americans, China and the United States should cooperate on an equal footing. If the United States does not play fair but forces China to act according to the will of the United States, China will not agree, nor is there any reason for China to agree.

Mr Cha, do you have anything else to say?

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Cha: I have taken much of your precious time, Vice Chairman Deng. Thank you very much.

Deng: You can come back more often in the future and take a good look everywhere. It will be best if you can come every year.

Cha: Thank you for your kindness.

(Postscript by Cha Leung Yung: The above dialogue was recorded by memory. Some minor points may have been omitted. The wording and order of Deng's talk may also have been slightly changed. However, I believe there are no major changes. This record has not been checked with the formal record of the CCP, nor has Deng authorized publicizing it. It is only a true record made by myself as a reporter. I myself should be held responsible for any mistakes or omissions.)

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